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THE

CHRISTIAN YEAR BOOK;

CONTAINING

A SUMMARY OF

CHRISTIAN WORK,

AND

THE RESULTS OF MISSIONARY EFFORT

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

"DONEC TOTUM IMPLEAT ORBEM."

LONDON:
JACKSON, WALFORD, & HODDER,
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London and Aylesbury:
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PREFACE.

THIS volume is a first attempt to present, in an extended form, the statistics of all the principal societies of every denomination throughout the world that are directly engaged in the work of evangelization. The want of such a handbook has often been felt, for the purpose of shewing what agencies are in operation, and the spheres in which they labour. This being a first, and consequently a tentative effort, the editor cannot venture to hope that no omissions or mistakes will be found, but he confidently believes that, as a whole, the statistics given will be found trustworthy.

The events of the past year having a direct bearing on the interests of religion are briefly chronicled. All those of a purely political character are left unnoticed. Some few statements are made relating to the doctrinal condition of various churches, but, as a rule, each church and its several organizations are set forth without any reference to

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the dogmatic or ecclesiastical questions at issue within their respective borders, or between them and other churches.

The editor would mention, as among the sources whence he has drawn his facts and statistics, "Evangelical Christendom," the "Neue Evangelische Kirchenzeitung," "Zellers Kirchliche Statistik," "Zalsmans Jaarboekje," "Berlepschs Schweizerkunde," and a "Rapport par M. F. de Rougemont, sur l'Etat Religieux des Peuples de l'Europe Orientale," read at the Geneva Conferences in 1861, in addition to a multitude of reports of societies, British, European, and American.

He would also beg to return his best thanks to his numerous correspondents at home and abroad, for the ready way in which they have sought to help him in his labours, and he will be glad of any information which will aid him in preparing the next issue.

This outline picture of the operations and liberalities of the Christian world is sent forth with the earnest prayer that it may serve the cause of true Christian brotherhood, contribute to the establishment of real unity of spirit throughout the whole Church of Christ, and promote the honour of "God our Saviour, who will have all men to be saved, and to come to the knowledge of the truth."

March, 1867.

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THE

CHRISTIAN YEAR BOOK.

General Review of the Year, 1866.

THE Year 1866 has not been remarkable in a directly religious point of view. The old-established agencies have continued in operation and some new ones have been set on foot, but no very special instances of success have been recorded—no great revival of religious life has taken place in any part of the world. The seed has been diligently sown in every direction, but the harvest has yet to appear. The leaven of truth has been working in the mass, but its influence has not been marked by any striking phenomena —any great upheavings.

But while the past year has been generally of so quiet a character as regards religious movements, it has been marked by political events which are likely to affect the future destinies of Christ's Kingdom to a very great degree. The Seven Weeks' War in Germany, by giving to Prussia,

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a Protestant power, the virtual command of the Fatherland, may be expected to futher the progress of Protestantism throughout all German-speaking countries. The withdrawal of all foreign troops from Italy, and the consequent consolidation of the Italian kingdom, must result in some settlement of the vexed question of the Pope's temporal power, and thus do much to weaken or strengthen the position of Roman Catholicism throughout the world, according as Pio Nono may find himself reduced to the condition of a spiritual chief, or reinstated in his temporal sovereignty in some other part of the world.

In the United States, the increased power gained by the Republican party, and the opposition excited against the President's policy, will also have their effect upon the future condition, religious as well as political, both of the conquered States of the South and of the freedmen scattered throughout the land.

If then, the positive gain or loss of the Christian world during 1866 cannot be stated, if the year has been on the whole one of quiet, plodding toil, unrequited by any special tokens of the Divine blessing, yet it has been one, the future issues of which must most materially affect the interests of truth, and the welfare of large portions of the human race for many years to come.

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ENGLAND.

Review of the Year.

THE Ritualistic Controversy has been the most marked feature in English religious history during the latter part of 1866. The rapid development of Ritualism as a system, the marked progress which it has made during the last few years, the open manifestation of a desire for a reunion of the Anglican, Romish, and Greek Churches, together with the publication of a volume of Essays, entitled "The Church and the World," have drawn public attention to the whole subject, and have awakened in many quarters a feeling of opposition, only equalled in previous years by the publication of "The Tracts for the Times."

Early in the year an attempt was made to establish, under the name of "Sunday Evenings for the People," a movement having for its object to provide useful and pleasant entertainment for the masses on Sunday Evenings. The movement was initiated by Professer Huxley and others, and some two or three lectures on scientific subjects, accompanied with musical performances, were delivered at St. Martin's Hall, London. It was soon, however, effectually stopped—wisely or not, we do not

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pretend to say—by the enforcement of an old statute forbidding the opening of Halls within the Cities of London and Westminster, for public entertainment or amusement on the Lord's day.

A counter-movement was set on foot about the same time by the Rev. Newman Hall and others, for the purpose of securing the attendance of the Working Classes at a series of religious services in Lambeth Baths. The plan adopted was to get six Working Men of one trade to speak on religious or temperance topics, on one Sunday evening, and six of another trade on another, and so on. Six navvies came first and were followed by engineers and smiths; then by painters, butchers, and others. Large crowds have attended these novel services, and many instances of most marked conversion and improvement have been recorded. Similar meetings have been held in other parts of London, and with similar results.

The small proportion of the Working Classes, supposed to be regular attendants at Churches and Chapels, is a matter which has occupied the attention of several ministers and others, in various parts of the county. Essays have been written on the subject by Working Men, and meetings for its discussion have been held in several places, and it is expected that by this means the real objections of the Working Classes to religious services, as at present conducted, will be discovered, and some plans adopted for removing them.

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The outbreak of Cholera in the Eastern parts of London, although attended with great loss of life and productive of a vast amount of suffering, has happily served as an occasion for bringing out to view many latent virtues, and also for indicating that considerable progress has been made by the Christian Church generally, in regard to the duties which it has to perform at such times.

The meetings of the various sections of the Church in the autumnal months indicated a growing desire to grapple in an earnest spirit with the great questions of the day. The adaptation of Public Worship to the peculiar wants of the people, and the importance of making it as solemn, as impressive, and as instructive as possible, were themes most carefully considered at most of these gatherings.

The May Meetings of the great religious Societies proved that the duty of extending the Redeemer's Kingdom is increasingly felt by every part of the Christian Church, and that the liberality of the followers of Christ is steadily advancing. Some of the great Societies had to report a slight diminution in their funds; but this arose, in almost every case, from a decrease in the amount of legacies received during the year. It is to be feared that the meetings of next May will not be so cheering in a pecuniary point of view, owing to the great financial crisis which occurred whilst the meetings of 1866 were being held.

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Statistics

OF THE VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

POPULATION IN 1861, 20,066,224.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND has 2 ARCHBISHOPS, 26 BISHOPS, about 19,500 CLERGY, and 11,728 Benefices.

The CONGREGATIONALISTS have 2,233 MINISTERS, with 2,724 Churches.

The BAPTISTS have 1,899 MINISTERS, 2,264 Churches and at least 206,491 members.

The WESLEYAN METHODISTS have 1,266 MINISTERS and SUPERINTENDENTS, with 248 PREACHERS on trial: also 331,183 members, with 20,819 on trial.

The NEW CONNEXION METHODISTS have 150 PREACHERS, 1,101 LOCAL PREACHERS, 411 Societies, 24,064 members, with 2,050 on trial.

The BIBLE CHRISTIANS (BRYANITES) have 245 ITINERANT PREACHERS, 1,691 LOCAL PREACHERS and 25,138 members, with 1,050 on trial.

The PRIMITIVE METHODISTS have 736 TRAVELLING PREACHERS, 2,992 Connexional Chapels, 3,183 rented Chapels, inclusive of those in the Colonies, and 141,333 members.

The UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES have 1,091 Chapels, 259 ITINERANT PREACHERS, 3,150 LOCAL PREACHERS, and 60,599 members, with 4,932 on trial.

The PRESBYTERIANS in England have 10 Presbyteries, and 120 Churches.

The FRIENDS number about 15,000.

The UNITED BRETHREN (MORAVIANS) number between 2,000 and 3,000 Communicants.

The CALVINISTIC CHURCH of WALES (Presbyterian) has 320 MINISTERS, 279 PREACHERS, 1,009 Chapels, and 97,020 members.

The UNITARIANS in GREAT BRITAIN have 339 MINISTERS and 382 Chapels and mission Stations.

The ROMAN CATHOLICS in England and Wales have 18 BISHOPS, 1,363 PRIESTS, and 987 Churches.

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Governing Bodies & General Associations of the Various Denominations.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:—*Province of Canterbury*; *Upper House of Convocation*: ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, *President*. BISHOPS OF LONDON, WINCHESTER, ROCHESTER, EXETER, PETERBOROUGH. ST. DAVID'S, WORCESTER, CHICHESTER, LICHFIELD, ELY, OXFORD, ST. ASAPH, HEREFORD, LLANDAFF, LINCOLN, SALISBURY, BATH AND WELLS, GLOUCESTER and BRISTOL, NORWICH, and BANGOR.

Lower House:—The DEANS, ARCHDEACONS, and Elected Representatives of each of the following Dioceses:—CANTERBURY, LONDON, WINCHESTER, BANGOR, BATH AND WELLS, CHICHESTER, ELY, EXETER, GLOUCESTER & BRISTOL, HEREFORD, LICHFIELD, LINCOLN, LLANDAFF, NORWICH, OXFORD, PETERBOROUGH, ROCHESTER, SALISBURY, ST. ASAPH, ST. DAVID'S, & WORCESTER. *Vicar General*:—DR. TRAVERS TWISS, *Registrar*—F. H. DYKE, ESQ. *Actuary*—FRANCIS COBB, ESQ.

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CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES. (1830) A Union of Congregational Churches and personal members, having no legislative authority, and having no direct connexion with County Associations. *Secretaries*—REVS. G. SMITH, D.D. and R. ASHTON. *Temporary Office*—18, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

BAPTIST UNION. (1832) Has no legislative power, and consists of Baptist Ministers, Churches, and Associations. *Secretaries*—REV. ED. STEANE, D.D. New House Park, Rickmansworth, and J. H. MILLARD, B.A., Huntingdon.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE (1744). A governing body consisting of one hundred members, termed the Legal Hundred. *President*—REV. W. ARTHUR, M.A. *Secretary*—REV. JOHN FARRAR. *Conference Office*—REV. F. J. JOBSON, D.D., 21, Highbury Place, London, N.

THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CONFERENCE (1797). *President and Secretary of General and Home Mission Societies*:—REV. S. HULME, Altrincham, Cheshire. *Book Room*-4, London House Yard, St Paul's, London.

THE BIBLE CHRISTIANS CONFERENCE(1815) REV. M. ROBINS—*Secretary* REV. T. P. OLIVER—*Book Steward*, Prospect House, Shebbear, Devon.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE (1819)—*Secretary for General Committee*,—REV. JAMES GARNER, 20, Smith Street, Stepney, E. *Book Room*—6, Sutton Street, Commercial Road, E.

THE UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES (1857). *President*—REV. T. NEWTON, Exeter—*Connexional Secretary*—REV. RICHARD CHEW, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Book Room*—15, Creed Lane, Ludgate Street, London.

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Home Missions.

1. CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.
2. ADDITIONAL CURATES' SOCIETY.
3. THE CHURCH HOME MISSIONS.
4. COUNTRY TOWNS' MISSIONS, (Undenominational).
5. HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, (Congregational).
6. BRITISH & IRISH BAPTIST HOME MISSIONS.
7. THE OPEN-AIR MISSION, (Undenominational).
8. THE WESLEYAN METHODIST HOME MISSION AND CONTINGENT FUND.
9. THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION HOME MISSIONS.
10. THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST HOME MISSIONS.

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1. Church Pastoral Aid Society.

INSTITUTED 1836.

Abstract from 31st Annual Report.

Secretary—REV. E. J. SPECK, M. A. *Office*—Temple Chambers, Falcon Court, Fleet Street, E. C.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS.

THE object of this Society shall be to promote the religious influence of the United Church, by such methods only as may be competent to a voluntary Society to employ, in entire consistency with her discipline and order.

That, with this view, authentic and exact information shall be sought, relative to such portions of the population as may be most destitute of religious instruction; and such aid rendered to the Clergy in the discharge of their duties as they may be desirous to accept, and the Society may have it in its power to render; no aid being given, except so far as local exertions shall be found to be incompetent to the necessities of the case.

That the assistance to be rendered by the Society shall respect either places of worship, or labourers, under the direction of Incumbents of parishes or districts.

That in destitute places, where no other sufficient means are available, the Society will assist, according to its power, in appropriating as places of worship, and for the

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administration of the Word of God, buildings already erected, or in erecting churches or chapels for that end.

That the Society will contribute such help as may be in its power to the support of additional Clergymen in destitute parishes or districts, who shall zealously and faithfully co-operate with the Incumbent.

That the Society will assist, as it may be able, in the support of Lay-agents, whether Candidates for Holy Orders, or others, or whether partially or wholly to be maintained; which Lay-agents shall act under the direction of the Incumbent, and be removed at his pleasure.

No grant from the Society's funds for the benefit of any parish or district can be made, unless the Incumbent himself shall apply, or sanction the application for aid, and shall furnish to the Committee sufficient proof of the exigencies of the case. The nomination of an Assistant shall always be left with the Clergyman to whom aid is given, the Committee claiming only full satisfaction as to the qualifications of his nominee; who, when approved, will be under engagement only to the Clergyman by whom he is employed, and solely responsible to him. Grants from the Society toward the support of an Assistant are made to the Clergyman to whom aid is given, and are voted for one year.

The Incumbents to whom Grants are made, have under their charge an aggregate population of NEARLY FOUR MILLIONS, or about 7,860 each, while their average incomes are about £240 per annum, and 192 are without parsonage-houses.

The Society maintains, wholly or in part, 468 Clergymen and 165 Lay-assistants, *entirely under the control of the Incumbents of the parishes or districts; and only requires at*

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the time of their engagement, satisfactory proof of their being faithful Ministers and Members of THE REFORMED CHURCH OF ENGLAND, *spiritually-minded, and, as regards the Clergy exclusively devoted to their solemn and momentous duties.*

INCOME.

Subscriptions, &c.	34,523	10	7
Legacies	2,879	14	4
Interest on Consols, &c.	1,490	8	0
Balance from 1864	3,347	10	9
TOTAL	£42,240	18	8

EXPENDITURE.

Grants	41,876	5	10
Publications	640	13	4
Deputations, &c.	514	19	2
Secretaries, Rent, &c., &c.	3,682	9	10
TOTAL	£46,214	8	2

2. Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Secretary—REV. E. L. CUTTS, B. A. *Office*—7, Whitehall, London.

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES.

That the Committee be empowered to make annual grants of money, towards the maintenance of additional Clergymen in those Parishes and Districts which shall appear to be most in need of such assistance; strict regard being in all cases had to the spiritual wants of the Parish or District, the rights of the Incumbent, and the authority of the Bishop of the Diocese.

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That no such grant be made, except upon application from the Incumbent of the Parish or District, for aid towards the payment of a Curate, to be nominated by him to the Bishop for his approval and license.

That the Society undertake to receive any sums of money subscribed for the specific purpose of supplying the spiritual wants of a particular Parish or District, as well as contributions for the general purposes of the Society.

That, if the state of the Society's funds shall at any time appear to justify such a measure, the Committee may also grant sums, not exceeding five hundred pounds in any single grant, in aid of Endowments offered by Patrons, or by persons not being Patrons; but that no such grant be made without the written sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese.

Applications can only be received through the Bishop of the Diocese, or considered with his sanction;—nor can any payment be made to Incumbents, except for Curates approved by the Diocesan, and duly licensed.

The Society considers the signature of a Bishop to any application, to imply no other sanction than the certifying of the need which the Parish or District, for which the application is made, has of the services of an additional Clergyman, and of the inability of the Incumbent to provide for the remuneration of such services, from his own funds.

GRANTS MADE IN 1865.

Granted by the Society - - - -	£31,015	0	0
Locally raised to meet the grants - - -	19,379	0	0
Grants from the Bishop of London's Fund, payable though the Society - - -	1,720	0	0
	£52,114	0	0

Four hundred and eighty-nine Clergymen are employed,

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wholly or partly under the Society's Grants, and 23 under the Bishop of London's Fund. Total 512.

The population under the care of each Clergyman averages 3,261. Income £44,007 9*s.* 7*d.* Expenditure £34,925 5*s.* 7*d.* Office expenses, &c., £2967 5*s.* 1*d.*

3. The Church Home Missions.

Extract from 8th Annual Report.

Secretaries—Rev. J. S. Jenkinson, M. A., and Rev. J. Kelly, M. A.
Office—22, Berners Street, W.

Work—Twenty six Circuits have been in operation, and personal service has been rendered by 146 Preachers.

The aim of the Church Home Mission is to serve as a supplemental agency to the regular ministry. Income £813 1*s.* 9*d.*

4. Country Towns' Missions.

Undenominational. Estb., 1837.

Abstract from Twenty-ninth Annual Report.

Secretary—Mr. Edward Wilson, *Office*—22, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

The design of the Society is to promote the extension of evangelical religion, without reference to denominational distinctions, among the poor and the working population in cities and towns, and in the rural districts of England and Wales.

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To carry out this design the plan of operation shall be :—

To visit the various cities and towns for the purpose of establishing Missions; and to afford such aid as may be found desirable and practicable.

To employ Missionaries, Scripture Readers, and Colporteurs, in the cities, towns, villages, and agricultural districts of England and Wales.

To collect and qualify, by suitable training, men of approved character for Scripture Readers and Town or City Missionaries.

The duty of Missionaries and Scripture Readers shall be to visit from house to house in the respective districts that shall be assigned to them; read the Scriptures, engage in religious conversation, and urge those who are living in the neglect of religion to observe the Sabbath, and to attend public worship. They shall also see that all persons possess the Scriptures; shall distribute approved religious tracts; and aid in obtaining Scriptural education for the children of the poor. By the approval of the Committee, they shall hold meetings for reading and expounding the Scriptures and prayer, and shall adopt such other means as the Committee may think necessary for the accomplishment of the object of the Society.

WORK DONE IN THE YEAR.

Number of Missions	- - - - - - -	128
,,	Missionaries - - - - -	119
,,	Mission and Bible Women - - -	52
,,	Hours employed - - - -	229,371
,,	Meetings held - - - - -	18,090
,,	Open-air services - - - -	1,237
,,	Visits, exclusive of those to the sick -	443,715

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WORK DONE IN THE YEAR, *continued.*—

Number of Visits to the sick	75,438
„ Times read the Scriptures	350,578
„ Children sent to day-schools	1,273
„ Children sent to Sunday-schools	1,170
„ Persons induced to attend public worship	1,466
„ Scriptures sold	1,353
„ Tracts distributed	571,509
„ Persons who have died in the districts	2,047
„ Persons who have died in the districts, and visited during sickness by the missionaries only	353
Fallen females admitted to asylums	42
Unmarried couples induced to marry	25
Drunkards reclaimed	157

INCOME.

Contributions, &c.	£10,715 11 5

EXPENDITURE.

Agents' Salaries	99,77 18 11
Secretary, Travelling, Printing, &c.	679 17 7
TOTAL	£10,657 16 6

5. Home Missionary Society.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Abstract of the 47th Report, to April 30th, 1866.

Secretary—REV. J. H. WILSON. *Office*—18, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

OBJECT.—That its object be the evangelization of the unenlightened portion of the inhabitants of England and Wales, by the preaching of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; the distribution of religious tracts, the establishment of prayer meetings and Sunday-schools, with the formation of Christian churches; and every other Scriptural method for the accomplishment of this important object.

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The Home Missionary Society now occupies 179 Mission and Evangelistic Stations, with an increase of 63 agents since the year 1859. The field occupied includes 786 towns, villages, and hamlets, situate in 37 counties of England and Wales. The Mission churches report 9,089 members in Christian fellowship, 770 having been added during the past year. These churches supplied 233 voluntary lay-preachers, and 1,960 Sunday-school teachers, who instruct 16,043 children in the Sunday-schools. Besides the circulation of 250,000 Tracts, the gift of Henry Bewley, Esq., Dublin, the agents of the Society sold 2,500 copies of the Scriptures, and about 100,000 periodicals.

INCOME.

Subscriptions, &c.	3,895	15	9
Legacies	252	6	8
From Country Associations	475	0	0
Contributed at Home Mission Stations	765	4	0
Total	£5,388	6	5

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries to Missionaries, Grants, &c.	4,926	1	3
General Expenses	736	9	2
Total	£5,662	10	5

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British and Irish Baptist Home Mission.

THIS SOCIETY IS AN AMALGAMATION OF THE "BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY" AND THE "BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY," APRIL 1, 1865.

Abstract of the First Report to March 31, 1866.

Secretary—Rev. C. Kirtland. *Address*—Baptist Mission House, John Street, Bedford Row, London. W.C.

The object of the Mission shall be the diffusion of the Gospel of Christ in Great Britain and Ireland; by employing Ministers and Evangelists; by establishing Christian Churches; by forming Sunday-schools; by distributing the Scriptures and Religious Tracts; and by adopting and using such other methods as the Committee shall deem advisable.

The Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that the British Mission is neither a ministers' aid society, nor an institution for keeping in existence decaying Churches which must inevitably die out from the want of spiritual vitality. It is Missionary in aim, and, with the Divine blessing, will be the same in action. They are less anxious that their agents should surround themselves with the cares of small pastorates than that they should do the work of Evangelists, preaching Christ wherever they have opportunity; emphatically *labouring* in the Gospel, and in much patience, in afflictions, by pureness, by knowledge, by long-suffering, by the Holy Ghost, by love unfeigned, approving themselves as the ministers of God.

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INCOME.

For Home Missions - - - - - -	£1,109 2 6
„ Irish Missions - - - - - -	1,638 7 10
„ United Missions - - - - - -	529 1 2
Balance from previous Accounts - -	430 15 8
TOTAL - -	£3,707 7 2

EXPENDITURE.

For Home Missions - - - - - -	£718 0 2
„ Irish Missions - - - - - -	1,551 5 7
„ Management (inclusive of repayment of Loan of £100) - - - - -	663 15 10
TOTAL - -	£2,933 1 7

Open-Air Mission.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

Abstract from 13th Annual Report.

Secretary—J. MACGREGOR, Esq. *Office*—1, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1865-6.

No. of Auxiliaries - - - - - - -	10	
„ Members - - - - - - - -	142	
„ Conferences held - - - - - -	12	
„ Races visited - - - - - -	48	119
„ Fairs visited - - - - - - -	52	
„ Executions visited - - - - -	9	
„ Other special gatherings - - -	10	
(28 more than in the former year.)		
„ Tracts distributed - - - - -	532,860	

FUNDS.

Income - - - - - - - - -	£509 5 8
Expenditure - - - - - - - - -	£432 15 11

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Wesleyan Methodist Home Mission and Contingent Fund.

Secretary—Rev. C. Prest. *Address*—16, Colebrook Row, Islington, N.

This fund is to assist the dependent Circuits in maintaining the ministration of the Gospel; to provide means for employing additional ministers, and to meet various contingencies.

The Methodist New Connexion Home Missions.

There are in connexion with these Missions 16 Societies, 9 Circuit Preachers, and 766 members, with 118 on trial. Income, £919 0*s.* 6*d.*

The Primitive Methodist Home Missions.

In connexion with these Missions are 118 Missionaries, and 7,967 Members. Income, £9,556 19*s.* 3*d.* Expenditure, £9,740 14*s.* 5*d.*

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Foreign Missions.

1. SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.
2. CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
3. WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
4. LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
5. BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
6. SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Church of England).
7. FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND.
8. LONDON ASSOCIATION IN AID OF MORAVIAN MISSIONS.
9. FOREIGN EVANGELIST SOCIETY.
10. UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.
11. METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.
12. FOREIGN AID SOCIETY (Church of England.)
13. EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY (Undenominational).
14. TURKISH MISSIONS AID SOCIETY.

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Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

ESTABLISHED 1701.

Abstract of Report for 1865.

Secretary—REV. W. T. BULLOCK, M.A. *Offices*—5, Park Place, St. James' Street.

THE following statement will show the principal results of the Society's operations in the past year.

I. In Asia, a Christian education has been provided for 7,574 scholars in Bengal and South India alone, and 104 clergymen and 580 lay teachers have been maintained among 200,000,000 of heathen, of whom 1,732 have been baptized in the year. Expenditure, £31,372.

II. In British North America the incomes of 237 clergymen ministering to settlers have been raised to an amount just sufficient for their support. Emigrants to this part in 1864, 12,721. Society's expenditure, £22,210.

III. In South Africa a maintenance has been provided for 73 clergymen, with a band of schoolmasters and catechists, who minister to English settlers, Hottentots, Kafirs, and Zulus. Expenditure, £11,000. And in the rest of Africa, 7 clergymen among the heathen, at a cost of £1,460.

IV. In Australia and New Zealand the Society has helped to support and extend the ministrations of 64 clergymen. Emigrants to this part in 1864, 40,942. Expenditure, £6,271.

V. In the West Indies, besides the support of Codrington College (from a trust fund), 24 clergymen have been partly supported by the Society. Expenditure, £1,328.

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BRITISH COLONIES AND COLONIAL DIOCESES.

	Colonies and Dependencies.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Diocese.	S. P.G. Clergy.	Total Clergy.
				£			
North America	Canada, Eastern	209,690	1,196,949	2,996,385	Montreal	31	72
					Quebec	32	58
	„ Western	100,000	1,586,130		Toronto	2	110
					Huron	30	80
					Ontario	13	78
	New Brunswick	27,105	252,047	213,951	Fredericton	38	56
	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	18,671	330,857	200,508	Nova Scotia	45	85
	Prince Edward's Island	2,173	80,857	44,216			
	Newfoundland	40,200	122,638	125,126	Newfoundland	36	51
	Bermuda	24	11,451	30,658			
	British Columbia	200,000	5,000	109,899	Columbia	8	14
	Vancouver's Island	14,000	18,000	76,612			
	Hudson's Bay Territories	500,000	—	—	Rupert's Land	2	23
West Indies	Jamaica	6,400	441,264	309,359	Jamaica	7	90
	Turk's Islands		4,372	9,990	Nassau	7	15
	Bahamas	2,921	35,287	102,024			
	Leeward Islands. Antigua	108	36,412	36,172	Antigua	2	33
	Leeward Islands. Dominica	291	25,065	14,862			
	Leeward Islands. St. Christopher's	106	24,440	10,445			
	Leeward Islands. Montserrat	47	7,645	3,623			
	Leeward Islands. Nevis	50	9,822	4,923			
	Leeward Islands. Virgin Islands	57	6,051	2,110			
	Windward Islands. Barbadoes	166	152,727	107,891	Barbadoes	8	88
	Windward Islands. Grenada	133	36,027	21,599			
	Windward Islands. St. Vincent	131	31,755	20,359			
	Windward Islands. Tobago	97	15,410	8,427			
	Windward Islands. St. Lucia	250	28,135	12,949			
	Trinidad	1,754	84,438	176,169			
	British Guiana	76,000	148,026	324,250	Guiana (Jamaica)	8	33
	Honduras	13,500	25,635	31,544			
Africa	Gambia	20	5,693	17,204	Sierra Leone	3	46
	Sierra Leone	468	41,806	47,136			
	Gold Coast	6,000	151,346	8,547			
	Lagos	—	—	22,805			
	Cape, West Division	90,000	146,692	587,718	Capetown	25	46
	„ East Division	60,000	102,820		Grahamstown	26	43

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	Natal	14,337	12,538	152,241	Natal	15	16
	Coloured population		140,365				
	St. Helena	47	6,444	23,100	St. Helena	2	9
	Mauritius	708	318,462	638,067	Mauritius	4	14
	Seychelles, &c.	60	9,055				
ASIA	India	907,136	134,967,818	43,829,472	Calcutta	34	204
	Protected States of India	627,985	48,664,033	—	Madras	37	158
					Bombay	4	50
	Ceylon, Whites	24,700	18,080	867,728	Colombo	18	56
	„ Coloured		1,985,986				
	Labuan	45	3,345	2,203	Labuan	11	11
	Hong Kong	32	121,498	132,884	Victoria	—	23
AUSTRALASIA	New South Wales	325,000	378,989	1,384,224	Sydney	6	75
					Goulburn	7	21
					Newcastle	7	27
	Queensland	678,000	61,640	502,456	Brisbane	3	17
	Victoria	86,944	555,744	3,035,400	Melbourne	18	109
	South Australia	383,328	140,416	631,700	Adelaide	8	34
	Western Australia	978,000	18,980	71,910	Perth	1	18
	Tasmania	26,215	93,307	384,862	Tasmania	—	47
	New Zealand	106,259	106,209	1,458,134	New Zealand	3	29
	„ „ Natives		55,970		Waiapu	—	11
					Wellington	5	15
					Nelson	3	8
	Auckland Islands	—	151	—	Christchurch	1	33
	Falkland Islands	7,600	592	6,931	(London)		1
EUROPE	Heligoland	1	2,172	1,032	(London)		
	Gibraltar	3	15,462	47,110	Gibraltar	2	53
	Malta	114	146,9 0	169,065			
	British residents and travellers in Foreign States	—	50,000	—	(London)		112

Missionary Dioceses of the Church of England beyond the bounds of the Empire of Great Britain.

Total—516 S. P. G. Clergy. 2,198 Total Clergy.

Niger	—	3
Orange River	4	4
CentralAfrica	—	2
Melanesia	2	3
Honolulu	3	6
Jerusalem	—	15

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The Society sent out 22 Missionaries during the year.

Seventeen Clergymen were sent during the season, between the months of April and November, to various Chaplaincies at places of resort for English tourists.

Divine service has been duly and regularly performed, and with (few exceptions) the Holy Communion has been celebrated every Sunday at Bologna, Cadenabbia, Lugano, Martigny, Neuenahr, Pontresina, St. Moritz, Seelisberg and Schwalbach.

INCOME.

GENERAL FUND AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE SOCIETY.						
Collections, Subscriptions, &c.	£67,903	3	2			
Legacies - - - - -	6,391	18	2			
Dividends - - - - -	4,551	16	9	£78,846	18	1
APPROPRIATED FUNDS, ADMINISTERED BY THE SOCIETY.						
Collections, Subscriptions, &c.	2,768	4	6			
Dividends - - - - -	5,356	14	9	8,124	19	3
SPECIAL FUNDS, TRANSMITTED DIRECT TO THE PERSONS NAMED BY THE DONORS.						
Collections, Subscriptions, &c.	6,609	1	0			
Dividends - - - - -	676	12	11	7,285	13	11
TOTAL - - -				£94,257	11	3

EXPENDITURE.

For Missionary Work - - - - -	73,135	11	1
„ Organization and Management -	11,947	13	10
TOTAL - - -	£85,083	4	11

In 1863 there were 15,739 churches in Great Britain and Ireland, from 6,732 of which contributions were received; in 1864, when the number of churches had increased to 15,807, contributions were received from 7,337.

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Church Missionary Society.

Abstract from Report for 1865.

Secretaries—The Revs. J. Mee, M.A., Christopher C. Farn, M.A., and Col. Mich. Dawes. *Office*—Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.

NUMBER OF LABOURERS.

Eight ordained European labourers, and one European female teacher, have been sent forth during the year. 14 European clergymen, and the wives of 2 clergymen, have been removed by death; and 5 clergymen and 3 laymen, and 1 female teacher, have, on account of health, and other causes, ceased to be connected with the Society.

The number of European labourers in full connexion with the Society is as follows:—

Abroad—

Ordained European Missionaries	- -	161
Unordained European Labourers	- -	19
European Female Teachers	- - -	8—188

At Home—

Ordained European Missionaries	- -	29
Unordained European Labourers	- -	2— 31
	Total - - - -	219

Showing a decrease of 11 clergymen and 3 laymen.

The number of ordained Native and Country-born labourers is 86, being an increase of 7.

Missionaries' Children's Home.—Average number of Children, 68.

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ISLINGTON INSTITUTION.—Average number of Students 48, 5 being Africans.

ORDINATIONS.—Fifteen Candidates ordained during the year: 4 by the Bishop of London, and 11 natives. The Society has the following Stations:—

West Africa	8	Mauritius	2
Yoruba	8	Madagascar	1
On the Niger	5	Eastern Africa	1
In the Mediterranean	5	China	6
Western India	9	New Zealand	18
South India	29	Rupert's Land	16
North India	33	Fort Simpson, on the North Pacific Ocean	1
Ceylon	12		

TOTAL - - - - - - - - 154.

INCOME.

Associations, Benefactions, Legacies, &c.	£144,573 4 0
Fund for Disabled Missionaries	1,634 17 9
TOTAL	£146,208 1 9

EXPENDITURE.

For Missionary Work	£125,558 1 1
Publications	2,683 11 1
Association Work	7,134 10 5
Salaries, Rental, &c., &c.	5,870 7 4
Disabled Missionaries	2,177 9 8
TOTAL	£142,923 19 7

The Committee have to record, with devout thankfulness to the Giver of all good, the cordial and liberal response of the friends of the Society to the appeal for increased funds. The Committee ventured, at the last Anniversary, to state, that unless their annual income should be increased by £1,000 a year, they could not keep up their Missions upon the existing scale; and that a still further increase

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would be required, before they could extend or enlarge the Missions. During the year just closed the Associations throughout the United Kingdom have raised the sum of £113,712 which is more than £10,000 above the last year. This amount is the largest ever received, if we except one of the years when the Special India Fund swelled the remittances. The benefactions are also £2,000 in advance of the preceding year. The legacies are below those of last year, which comprised one of exceptional amount. The sum received from the United Kingdom is £146,208 which is £1,743 above last year, and more than total £12,000 above the average of the last five years.

The expenditure during the year just closed has amounted to £144,558, leaving a balance in hand of £1,649

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Abstract of Report, April 30th, 1866.

Secretaries—Revs. Elijah Hoole, D.D., George Osborne, D.D., William B. Boyce, and William Arthur, M.A.

Address—Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate Street Within. E. C.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Central or principal Stations, called Circuits, occupied by the Society in various parts of the world -	661
Chapels and other Preaching Places - - -	4,800
Ministers and Assistant Missionaries, including Fifty-four Supernumeraries - - - - - -	981
Other paid Agents, as Catechists, Interpreters, Day-school Teachers, &c. - - - - - -	1,383
Unpaid Agents, as Sabbath-school Teachers, &c. -	17,854
Full and accredited Church Members - - -	145,081
On trial for Church Membership - - -	13,227
Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the Day and Sabbath Schools - - - -	152,284
Printing Establishments - - - - - -	8

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Twenty-six Missionaries have been sent out during the year, of whom 7 were returning to their work, leaving 19 as new Missionaries. Seven Missionaries have died (including Mr. Draper). The Society has Missionaries in

Italy	8	Bechuana District	9
France	8	Natal	15
Germany	9	Sierra Leone	8
Gibraltar	2	Gambia District	3
South Ceylon	19	Gold Coast District	12
North Ceylon	8	Antigua District	15
Madras District	20	St. Vincent's District (including Barbadoes & Trinidad)	16
Mysore	18	Guiana	9
Oude	1	Jamaica	27
Bengal	2	Honduras	3
China	6	Bahamas	8
Cape of Good Hope	9	Hayti	2
Graham's Town District	22	Ireland	28
Queen's Town District	11	TOTAL	288

The Wesleyan Methodist Connexion has also Central Stations in

France, Switzerland, and Corsica	14	Canada, Hudson's Bay, and British Columbia	180
Australia, and New Zealand	131	Eastern British America	112
South Seas	11		

INCOME.

Home Receipts — from England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland	£83,077 0 5
Special Contributions, Legacies, &c.	18,472 6 10
Foreign Receipts from Affiliated Conferences and Mission Districts	29,186 7 11
Colonial Grants for Schools	3,324 5 0
Grants from the Jubilee Fund	11,825 0 0
TOTAL	£145,886 0 2

The Receipts from the Home Districts and Ireland, including the Juvenile Christmas and New Year's Offerings, exhibit an increase of £5,934 17*s.* 8*d.* when compared with the same items of the previous year. The Committee

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gratefully accepts this augmentation of Income as an approach to the £15,000 increase required, in order to the due support of the work as at present carried on. The special contributions on behalf of Italy are small, and do not represent the measure of interest felt in the religious action going on in that country. For the current year much larger contributions for Italy have already been received. To the Jubilee Fund Committee the receipts are indebted for £11,825. Grants for Italy, India, and China, made from this Fund, and now passed to account, augmenting the total receipts to a higher amount than has been reported in any previous year.

New Donations on Annuity, amounting to £1,600 have also been received during the year.

The Ladies' Committee for Female Education in Foreign Countries, and other benevolent objects, has also received and expended contributions amounting to £825 9*s.* 4*d.*, besides supplying clothing, school materials, &c., to many parts of the Mission-field.

The contributions to the Jubilee Fund, already received, amount to £137,000, including Interest.

EXPENDITURE.

For Mission purposes - - - - -	£126,644	9	0
„ Publications - - - - -	4,919	4	5
„ Training Native Agency - - -	1,500	0	0
„ Salaries, Rental, &c., &c, - - -	9,643	15	4
„ Paris Chapel - - - - -	1,000	0	0
TOTAL - -	£143,707	8	9

This is a Balance of £2,177 11*s.* 5*d.* towards the accumulated deficiency of former years.

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London Missionary Society.

INSTITUTED, 1795.

Abstract of 72nd Report.

Secretaries—Revs. Dr. Tidman, Dr. Mullens, R. Robinson, and W. Fairbrother. *Office*—Mission House, Blomfield Street, Finsbury,

At the present time the number of Missionaries connected with the Society is 185. Of these, 27 are connected with the Mission in Polynesia ; 23 are stationed in the West Indies ; 41 in South Africa ; 20 in China ; 62 in India ; and 12 in Madagascar.

Five Missionaries, having recovered health and strength, after a short residence in England, have returned to their homes in the Mission-field. Five additional Missionaries have been added to the number of European Missionaries in China, 5 in the South Seas, 4 in India, 2 in South Africa, 1 in the West Indies, and 1 in Madagascar, making a total of 18. But from this number we must deduct the losses of the year, which are as follows:—Two have died ; 1 from the partial failure of health, has been compelled to relinquish foreign service, and has settled in the ministry at home ; 1 has been recalled ; and 4, including Dr. Mullens, who has resigned his station in Calcutta, that he may be associated with Dr. Tidman, in the Foreign Secretariat, have returned to this country. But, after deducting the losses of the year from these various causes, there yet remains an increase of 15 European Missionaries.

Four ordained Native pastors have been added to the

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list of last year; and the number of Native Agents, employed in various departments of Christian effort is not less than 750.

The Number of Students connected with the Society is 37.

The Mission College is under the direction of the Rev. J. S. WARDLAW, M.A., Hornsey Lane, London, N.

INCOME.—FOR ORDINARY PURPOSES.

Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections	£44,864	4	0
Legacies	7,924	5	4
Fund for Widows and Orphans, and Superannuated Missionaries	3,193	3	5
Australia and Foreign Auxiliaries	1,996	10	9
Dividends	528	15	1
	£58,506	18	7

FOR SPECIAL OBJECTS.

For the Extension of Missions in India	578	14	4
„ „ „ China	1,029	2	8
„ Madagascar Missions	813	9	6
„ Memorial Churches	1,556	1	0
„ Education of Missionaries' Children in Australia	1,000	0	0
„ New Ship	3,082	11	6
Contributions at Missionary Stations	16,574	10	0
TOTAL	£83,141	7	7

EXPENDITURE.

Cost of South Sea Missions	£11,438	3	1
„ Chinese Missions	9,092	2	2
„ North Indian Missions	9,148	14	9
„ Peninsular India & Travancore Missions	23,344	4	1
„ South African Missions	6,826	5	1
„ Mauritius Missions	210	19	8
„ Madagascar Missions	5,681	11	2
„ Demerara Missions	3,167	7	7
„ Berbice Missions	4,056	7	9
„ Jamaica Missions	3,731	16	5
„ Missionary Ship "John Williams"	11,190	3	1

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EXPENDITURE continued:—

Cost of Widows, Orphans, Students, &c., &c. -	11,186	6	0
„ Publications - - - - -	1,267	11	11
„ Salaries, Home Expenses, &c. - -	6,448	3	2
TOTAL - -	£106,789	15	11

Towards meeting the deficiency in the Income of the Society, as compared with Expenditure, the following sums have been drawn:—

From the Fund for Extending Missions in India	4,000	0	0
„ „ „ in China	4,527	5	5
„ „ Madagascar Churches -	1,076	12	9
„ „ New Ship - - -	8,107	11	7
Reserve Legacy Fund - - - - -	7,459	3	0
TOTAL - -	£25,170	12	9

The Special Funds raised a few years ago for China, India, and Madagascar, being now exhausted, the Society requires an addition of £10,000 per annum in order to sustain its present operations.

The Baptist Missionary Society.

Abstract of 74th Report.

Secretaries—REV. F. TRESTRAIL, F.R.G.S., & E. B. UNDERHILL, ESQ., LL.D.
Office—2, John Street, Bedford Row. W.C.

SPHERES OF OPERATION.

	India.	Ceylon and China.	West Indies	Africa	Europe.	Totals.
Missionaries and Assistant Missionaries	40	6	8	5	3	62
Native Pastors and Preachers . .	148	21	38	4	2	213
Stations and Sub-stations	96	76	93	11	13	289
Number of Chapels	65	23	69	3	2	162
„ School-houses	22	15	5	9	—	51
„ Members	2,303	471	3,237	169	154	6,334
„ Nominal Christians . .	6,198	945	9,846	160	28	17,177
„ Day-schools	41	19	2	9	1	72
„ Teachers	70	23	2	13	1	109
„ Children in Attendance	1,764	558	59	339	14	2,734
„ Sunday-schools . . .	28	11	23	8	—	70
„ Teachers	80	23	203	29	—	335
„ Children in Attendance	624	247	1,576	319	—	2,766
„ Candidates for Fellowship	219	47	344	49	—	659

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To these numbers must be added 50,000 or 60,000 persons in Jamaica, who look to the Missionaries for spiritual instruction.

The Society lost the services of 6 Missionaries during the year. Two only of the vacancies were filled up.

INCOME.

Church Contributions	£19,710	15	0
Legacies	566	5	0
Special Stations and Funds	1,927	12	0
Widows and Orphans	1,688	19	9
Various	3,823	0	9
TOTAL	£27,716	12	6
Received and expended at 14 Mission Stations	£2,034	16	8

EXPENDITURE.

For Indian Missions	£14,969	12	1
„ Ceylon	2,057	2	6
„ China	1,845	8	7
„ West Africa	1,744	11	8
„ West Indian	2,840	16	2
„ Brittany	404	0	0
„ Widows and Orphans	1,548	16	9
„ Publications	646	8	7
„ Salaries, Home Expenses	4,076	15	11
TOTAL	£30,133	12	6
Received for Jamaica Distress and Special Funds	3,579	18	3
Expended	1,969	8	5
BALANCE	£1,610	9	10

South American Mission Society.

Abstract of 16th Report.

Secretary—REV. W. H. STIRLING, B.A. *Office*—2, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street. E.C.

EXTRACT FROM RULES.

THE Society shall be conducted in conformity with the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England and Ireland.

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That its object be to send out the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, by missionary agency, to the native tribes of South America, and to our own countrymen in spiritual destitution there, as well as to take advantage of any openings which may present themselves for the advancement of His Kingdom throughout that Continent.

The Society has five chief centres of missionary and ministerial labour.

I. Keppel Island, in the Falkland Islands.—The work conducted from this point is for the benefit of the fisher Indians of Terra del Fuego. A missionary schooner, the "Allen Gardiner," is employed here; and natives of Terra del Fuego have been trained in Christian doctrine and civilization at the Society's Station on Keppel Island.

II. Patagones, with a branch at Bahia Blanca.—Here a small church and schools have been established. The Indians, with whom the missionaries in these parts meet are horse Indians, and occupy the plains or pampas between the Andes and the Atlantic south of Buenos Ayres. The Rev. GEORGE HUMBLE, M.D., and Mr. HUNZIKER are located at Patagones; the Rev. THEOPHILUS SCHMID is at Bahia Blanca.

III. Lota.—At this station the work assumes a complete form. The Rev. A. W. GARDINER, and Messrs. COOMBE and KELLER with two School Assistants labour here—first, for the benefit of an English-speaking community; secondly, for the benefit of the Araucanian Indians; and thirdly, for the benefit, it is hoped, of the Spanish population.

IV. Callao.—Here the Rev. W. C. MURPHY is the Missionary Chaplain. A church and schools have been erected, and are the centre of an active and efficient Christian influence. Visits have also been paid to the Chincha

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Islands, and services held for the large number of sailors found there.

V. Panama.—The Rev. E. A. SALL, M.A., represents here the objects of the Society, and by various agencies seeks to make the value of the mission felt.

The Fuegian and Patagonian languages have been acquired and reduced to writing, while by degrees the language of the Araucanian Indians is also being obtained.

A large number of towns and districts in South America, with an English population, claim the attention of this Society.

INCOME.

Subscriptions, &c. - - - - - -	£7,495 6 8

EXPENDITURE.

For Expenses of Missionaries, Ship, &c. -	£5,708 7 1
Home Expenses—Management - -	1,723 14 9
TOTAL - -	£7,432 1 10

Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in England.

Abstract from Report for 1866.

Secretary—REV. W. BALLANTYNE. *Office*—MESSRS. MATHIESON, 77, Lombard Street, E.C.

THE Missions employ 9 Missionaries; viz.—1in Pekin, 4 in Amoy, 3 in Swatow, 1 in Formosa, and 1 in Rajshai, (India). Two of the Missionaries are medical men.

INCOME.

From Associations, &c. - - - - -	£3907 1 7

EXPENDITURE.

For Missionaries' Salaries - - - - -	£2,500 7 0
„ Mission Expenses - - - - -	1,830 0 11
„ Home „ &c. - - - - -	101 8 5
TOTAL - -	£4,431 16 4

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London Association in Aid of the Moravian Missions.

Abstract of the 48th Report. 1865.

Association Secretary—Rev. Plunket Mooney, B.A. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mr. Robert Webb. *Office*—32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly. W.

INCOME.

Receipts of London Association in 1865 -	£5,424 5 10

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of London Association - - -	1,090 18 10
Amount paid to Brethren* - - -	4,307 6 11
Total - -	£5,398 5 9

Foreign Evangelist Society.

Abstract of 1st Report, 1866.

Honorary Secretary—Mr. Geo. Pearse. *Office*—8, South Street, Finsbury. E.C.

Object.—The Foreign Evangelist Society aims at the furtherance of the work of the Lord by means which do not exactly come within the scope of most of the missionary societies.

The movement is in response to a conviction on the minds of many of the active friends of the mission cause

* Besides this Contribution, there is a Reserve Fund of £1,818 0*s.* 2*d.* which has all been spent on the Brethren's Missions, making a total contribution from London of £6,125 7*s.* 1*d.*

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that a link may be supplied to it: that men of a more humble class than the ordinary educated missionaries may be usefully employed in the field as Scripture Readers, City Missionaries, and Itinerant Evangelists; that, provided they are qualified with heavenly gifts for the work, the very desirable accompaniment of human learning is not indispensable.

The Society has commenced operations in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Kumaon (on the Himalayas) Burmah, China, (Ningpo and Hong Kong) and the tea-plantations of Assam.

INCOME.

To Subscriptions & Donations received for				
	General Purposes - -	£1,523	8	11
„	China - - - - -	171	13	6
„	Assam - - - -	181	2	0
„	Spain - - - - -	3	0	0
„	India - - - -	2	0	0
„	Interest on Cash at Bankers -	9	7	8
	TOTAL - -	£1,890	6	8

EXPENDITURE.

By Amount paid on account, China - -		£336	7	2
„	Sierra Leone - -	140	5	6
„	Burmah - -	30	0	0
„	France - - -	15	0	0
„	Assam - - -	41	2	0
„	Spain - - -	3	0	0
„	India - -	2	0	0
Expenses of Missionary Candidates - - -		7	0	0
Rent and Expenses of Offices - - -		44	9	3
Stationery, Printing, and Postages - - -		15	9	5
Collecting Books and Boxes - - - -		8	2	6
	TOTAL - -	£642	15	10

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United Methodist Free Churches.

General Mission Secretary—Rev. S. S. Barton, Manchester.

These churches have 1 Itinerant Preacher in China, 2 in East Africa, 1 in Sierra Leone (with 74 Local Preachers) and 9 in the West Indies. Total, 13 Itinerant Preachers, 82 Local Preachers, 4,369 members, and 1,082 Sunday-scholars.

The Methodist New Connexion.

The Methodist New Connexion, has in China 3 chapels, 1 society, 2 preachers, and 24 members.

Foreign Aid Society.

Extract from 26th Annual Report.

Secretary—Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D. *Office*—10, Exeter Hall, Strand.

The object of this Society is, to collect funds in aid of the Sociétés Evangéliques of France and Geneva, and such other Institutions as may be formed on similar principles within the limits of the French Protestant Churches; and generally to promote the religious principles of the Reformation beyond those limits, on the Continent and Islands of Europe.

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INCOME - - - - - - - - -	£2,002	3	8

EXPENDITURE.

Remitted to the Société Evangélique of Geneva	£260	0	0
" Société Evangélique of France	870	0	0
" Société Centrale - - - -	250	0	0
" Société du Nord - - - -	60	0	0
" Evangelical Church of Lyons -	25	0	0
" Lyons Protestant Committee -	90	0	0
" Société Evangélique Belge -	200	0	0
" Table Vaudoise for Evangelization in Italy - - -	75	10	0
" Evangelization Aid Society, Naples	60	0	0
" Dr. Gomez, on account of Lisbon Mission - - -	100	0	0
Management - - - - - - - -	892	3	0
TOTAL - -	£1,882	13	0

Evangelical Continental Society.

Abstract of Annual Report for 1866.

Secretary—REV. J. SHEDLOCK, M.A. *Office*—7, Blomfield Street, Finsbury.

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES.

THAT the object of this Society be to assist and to encourage Evangelical Societies on the Continent, in their endeavours to propagate the Gospel, and by other means to promote the same important end.

The Society has during the year helped various Continental operations, as will be seen by the account of expenditure.

The Committee have also continued to provide the funds for the entire support of 18 Evangelists;—6 in Italy, 8 in France, and 4 in Belgium. They have continued to aid the Schools in Italy, by a vote of £40 for the Schools in

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Naples, and smaller votes for other places. They have undertaken to provide the funds for the support of a Spanish Schoolmaster-Evangelist, who is now labouring to instruct the Spanish colonists in Algiers. He has at present 55 adults in his evening classes, and 19 children in in the day classes. This work is carried on in connexion with the Paris Committee for Spanish Evangelisation.

The Commitee have granted aid to 2 schools in Bohemia and they have determined to raise a fund of £500 for the support of a Minister and Teacher in a densely populated district. The sum of £111 4*s*. has been received.

INCOME - - - - - - - - -	£2,466	2	8
EXPENDITURE.			
Remittance to Evangelical Society of France	£255	0	0
„ Union of Churches of France -	294	9	7
„ Church of Lyons - - -	87	10	0
„ Protestant Committee of Lyons	60	0	0
„ Evangelical Society of Geneva	158	15	0
„ „ Belgium	277	15	0
„ *Italy* : Nice Committee - -	427	0	0
„ „ Vaudois Church - -	61	0	0
„ „ Naples (Schools in) - -	40	0	0
„ „ Florence (Schools in) -	2	1	0
„ „ Leghorn (Schools in) -	10	0	0
„ „ Books - - - -	4	0	0
„ Paris City Missions (*Special*) -	1	0	0
„ Evangelization of Spaniards in Algiers - - - -	60	0	0
„ „ in Heidelberg, &c (*Special*)	21	0	0
„ Bohemia, Schools - - - -	20	0	0
For Management - - - - - - -	686	12	1
TOTAL - -	£2,466	2	8

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The Turkish Missions Aid Society.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

Abstract of 12th Annual Report.

Secretary—Rev Henry Jones, M.A. *Office*—7, Adam Street, Adelphi W.C.

Object.—Not to originatea new society, but to aid existing Evangelical Missions in the Turkish Empire, especially the American.

SUMMARY OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONS.

FIELDS.	Missionaries	Native Assistants.	Stations and Out-Stations.	Churches.	Church Members.	Schools.	Average Sabbath Attendance	Day Scholars Male and Female.
Western Turkey ...	45	73	45	19	512	37	1569	1015
Central Turkey ...	19	54	27	14	998	26	3125	1717
Eastern Turkey ...	21	74	50	14	403	51	2201	1889
Syrian	24	37	22	8	200	25	650	548
Nestorian	16	82	36	—	529	—	3000	
Total -	125	320	180	55	2642	139	10545	5169

About one hundred and twenty Native Agents have been supported, more or less, by the Society during the past year.

INCOME.

Balance from previous year - - -	£541 15 9
Contributions to General Fund - - -	1,126 0 1
,, Syrian College - - -	1,176 3 0
Total - -	£2,843 18 10

EXPENDITURE.

Grant to Syrian Protestant College - -	£1,176 3 0
,, The five Mission districts mentioned above - - - - - -	554 0 0
,, Danubian Mission - - - - -	26 7 0
,, Schools at Antioch, Shemlow & Beyrout	188 0 0
,, Church at Ispahan, Persia - -	10 0 0
Home Expense, Managment, &c. - -	873 1 8
Total, - -	£2,819 11 8

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General Baptist Missionary Society.

Secretaries—Revs. J. C. Pike, and H. Wilkinson.

The Society employs 9 Missionaries, 9 female Missionaries, 17 Native Preachers, and 3 Colporteurs. The Stations are 9 in number and are all in India. At Cuttack there is a Mission College for native Preachers. Income, £4,480. Expenditure, £4,670.

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Missions to Ireland and the Colonies.

1. PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL SOCIETY.
2. COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.
3. IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.
4. IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY, (Congregational).
5. BAPTIST IRISH MISSIONS.
6. COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Congregational).
7. THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONTINENTAL AND COLONIAL MISSIONS.
8. THE COLUMBIA MISSION (Church of England).
9. THE PRIMITIVE MTEHODIST IRISH AND COLONIAL MISSIONS.
10. THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.
11. THE UNITED METHODIST.

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Propagation of the Gospel Society.

For Colonial Missions carried on by this Society, see under head of Foreign Missions, 1.

Colonial and Continental Church Society.

Abstract of Report to March 31*st*, 1866.

Secretaries—Revs. S. B. White, M.A., and W. W. Phelps, M.A.
Office—6, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

The Society shall be designated "The Colonial and Continental Church Society;" the object of which shall be to send Clergymen, Catechists, and Schoolmasters, to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to British residents in other parts of the world.

The management of the Society shall be under the direction of persons who are members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and all the agents of the Society shall likewise be members of the same.

The selection, appointment, removal, and field of labour

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of all the agents, together with the amount of their respective salaries, shall rest entirely with the Committee of the Society. The Clergymen employed by the Society shall be subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of their Diocesans; and the Schools shall be open at all times to the visits of the Diocesans, and the parochial or missionary Clergy in their respective districts.

The religious instruction in all Schools, maintained wholly or in part by the Society, shall be in the Holy Scriptures, and (except in cases where the parents or guardians of the children formally object) in the formularies of the Church of England; and no books shall be used in the Society's Schools except with the approval of the Committee.

The affairs of the Society in the Colonies shall be conducted by the General Committee at home, or by Corresponding Committees nominated or approved by them; and the Bishop of the Diocese shall, if so disposed, be President of the several Corresponding Committees in his Diocese.

AGENTS EMPLOYED.

	1851.	1866.
Clergymen - - - - -	18	97
Catechists and Schoolmasters	63	98
Female Teachers	20	60
TOTAL - -	101	255

The above Summary does not include the Chaplains employed for short periods on the Continent.

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Chaplains are stationed permanently or during the season, at the following places on the Continent:—

	Place of Service.
BELGIUM.	
Brussels	*Rue Belliard.*
FRANCE.	
Aix les Bains	
Arcachon	
Biarritz	*English Church.*
Bigorre	*English Church.*
Boulogne	*Trinity Church.*
Chamonix	*English Church.*
Honfleur	*English Church.*
Hyères	*English Church.*
Lille	*French Protestant Church.*
Luchon	*M. Corneille's Chapel*
Lyons	*English Church*
Paris	*D'Agueseau Church*
Roubaix	*French Church*
Croix	*English Chapel*
Rouen	*French Church*
Sotteville	*English Church*
St. Pierre, Calais	*Trinity Church*
St. Servan	*French Church*
Trouville	
Vichy	*Hôtels*
	De la Paix (morning)
	Des Deux Mondes (evening)
GERMANY.	
Carlsbad	*English Church*
Innsbruck	*Hôtel d'Autriche*
Salzburg	
Münich	*The Odeon*
Hesse Homburg	
Homburg	*German Church*
Düsseldorf	*German Church*
Hibernia Mines	
Königsberg	
Kreuznach	*English Church*
Memel	*English Church*
St. Goar	*Lily Hôtel*
HOLLAND.	
Utrecht	
ITALY.	
Bellagio	*Hôtel Grande Bretagne*
Milan	*English Church*
Naples	*English Church*
Stresa	*Hôtel des Iles Borrmées*
Turin	*Corso del Re*
SPAIN.	
Barcelona	*British Consulate*
Jerez	*British Consulate*
Port St. Mary	*British Consulate*
Seville	*British Consulate*
SWITZERLAND.	
Basle	*St. Martin's Church*
Berne	*Bürger Spital*
Bex	*Swiss Church*
Champery Valais	*Hôtel Dent du midi*
Château d'œx	
Comballaz	
Glion	
Grindelwald	*Hôtel de l'Aigle d'or*
Interlachen	
Lucerne	*German Church*
Neuchâtel	
Ragutz	*Hôtel Hof Ragatz*
Rigi Kaltbad	
Thun	*English Church*
Zermatt	
Zürich	*St. Anne's Church*
TURKEY.	
Constantinople	*Bethel Church*

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The Income of the past year has been as follows :—

Home Funds—							
General and Continental Chaplains'	£14,875	11	9				
Special Funds	2,575	7	9				
Coloured Mission	677	4	8	18,128	3	9	
Colonial Funds raised and expended abroad (estimated at)	11,467	16	7				
Continental Funds raised and expended abroad (estimated at)	2,040	4	0	13,508	0	7	
TOTAL				£31,636	4	4	

The Disbursements have been :—

Home Funds—							
General and Continental Chaplains'	£14,343	1	6				
Special Funds	1,026	11	3				
Coloured Mission	647	1	2	16,016	13	11	
Capital Fund :—Amount transferred to				532	10	3	
Colonial Funds raised and expended abroad (estimated at)	11,467	16	7				
Continental Funds raised and expended abroad (estimated at)	2,040	4	0	13,508	0	7	
TOTAL				£30,057	4	9	

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Irish Church Missions.

Abstract from the 17th Report for 1865, *published May*, 1866.

Secretary—LIEUT. COL. F. S. GABB. *Office*—11, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London. W.C.

THE OBJECT AND REGULATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

THE object of this Society is to promote the glory of God in the salvation of the souls of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in Ireland, through the instrumen tality of the Established Church of England and Ireland.

In pursuing this object, the Committee adopt the following Regulations :—

At the request of Incumbents, they will support Missionaries in districts containing a large Roman Catholic population.

Missionaries may also be appointed, under the sanction of the Bishop, for the Roman Catholics of a whole diocese.

In parishes where the Incumbent is favourable to such efforts, the temporary services of able and experienced clergymen may be engaged, in visiting districts, in giving lectures, and in preaching to the Roman Catholics.

Courses of Lectures, by competent lecturers, on the great subjects of the Romish controversy, will be aided in the principal towns in Ireland.

The Committee will, according to its resources, adopt any measure that may tend to the conversion of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland by means consistent with the principles of the United Church of England and

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Ireland, and maintain friendly communications with all Church of England Societies seeking the spiritual welfare of Ireland.

The Committee will gladly be the medium of sending any aid which contributors may wish to appropriate to the religious societies they have already assisted; and a friendly intercourse shall be maintained with other Protestants engaged in the same benevolent design, of communicating the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

No grant from the Society's funds for the benefit of any parish or district is to be made, unless the Incumbent himself shall apply, or sanction the application for aid, and shall furnish to the Committee sufficient proof of the exigency of the case.

The peculiar meetings for Roman Catholics in the form of tea-parties, followed by addresses, have been a new feature in the work of the Dublin Mission, for which we are indebted to the zeal and perseverance of a few of the Dublin ladies. These meetings, commenced in the autumn, have been continued from time to time, and have far exceeded, in their apparent success, the expectation of their promoters. At the first meeting, held in Townsend Street, about 280 *strangers* were present, and at the last meeting, held recently, there were 300. By *strangers* are meant poor people, for the most part Roman Catholics, who have never been before either at the Sunday-schools or classes of the Mission; the object of these meetings being to break new ground, and to reach, as far as possible, persons hitherto uninfluenced. The quiet and serious demeanour of these poor people, on each occasion, has been a source of great encouragement, and already there has been

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tangible fruit from these efforts in the increased attendance at the Sunday-schools, and at the Mission Church.

LIST OF PRESENT MISSIONS.

1. Dublin, including
   Kingstown
2. Portarlington
3. Ossory
4. East Cork
5. County of Limerick
6. Aughrim
7. Galway
8. Tuam
9. Shrule
10. Iar Connaught, including
    Inverin
    Killeen
    Spiddal
11. Oughterard
12. Castelkerke
13. Connemara, including
    Clifden
    Errislanon
    Connemara, continued—
    Errismore
    Roundstone
    Moyrus
    Ballyconree
    Sellerna
14. Ballinakill, including
    Renvyle
15. Killery
16. Lough Mask
17. East Mayo
18. Bunlahinch
19. Sligo
    Coolaney
20. Antrim
21. Ardee
22. Kingscourt
23. Louth

Income, £28,658 14*s.* 11*d.* Expenditure, £24,441 4*s.* 4*d.*

4. The Irish Evangelical Society and Congregational Home Mission.

Secretary—Rev. William Tarbotton. *Office*—18, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

Object.—To promote the preaching of the Gospel in Ireland, by assisting Pastors of Congregational Churches, by supporting Missionaries, Itinerant Preachers, and Scripture Readers of the same denomination; and to aid in the education of approved candidates for the Christian Ministry, intended to labour in that country.

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The operations of the Institution are carried on throughout the four provinces of Ireland. The Society employs 30 Agents, 19 being Ministers, and 11 Missionaries, Readers, and Teachers, occupying 24 stations, and 90 out-stations. It has under its care 18 Christian Churches and 20 Sabbath Schools, having nearly 1,400 Scholars, and 134 Teachers, besides Bible Classes, Day Schools, and other organizations for the spiritual good of the community.

INCOME - - - - - - -	£2,683 6 3
EXPENDITURE.	
Salaries of Ministers and Agents - - -	2,024 8 6
General Expenses - - - -	535 5 2
TOTAL - -	£2,559 13 8

5. Baptist Irish Missions.

FOR Baptist Irish Missions, see under head of Home Missions, 6.

6. Colonial Missionary Society.

Abstract of 30th Report.

Secretary—REV. J. L. POORE. *Office*—18, South Street, Finsbury. E.C.

OBJECT.—To promote Evangelical religion among British, or other European settlers, and their descendants in the Colonies of Great Britain, in accordance with the doctrine and discipline of Independent or Congregational Churches.

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MEANS.—Sending out approved and well-qualified ministers to suitable stations in the Colonies, and assisting, while needful, in their support; aiding, *where necessary*, in the support of Congregational ministers, already labouring there; promoting itinerant labours for the spread of the Gospel in destitute and thinly inhabited districts; providing for the education of pious and able young men, who may devote themselves to the Christian ministry in the Colonies; aiding in the work of religious education, and in the circulation of Bibles and of religious books and tracts; and by any other appropriate methods.

The Society has a Mission in British North America, South Africa, Australasia, Western Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand.

INCOME.

Subscriptions, Collections, &c. - -	£3,827 7 8

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries, and Grants to Missions - -	1,770 19 10
Voyages, Outfits, &c. - - - - - -	284 6 5
Melbourne College - - - - - -	600 0 0
Office Expenses, Salaries, &c. (including Pension)	895 19 10
TOTAL - -	£3,551 6 1

Wesleyan-Methodist Continental and Colonial Missions.

FOR Wesleyan-Methodist Continental and Colonial Missions, see under head of Foreign Missions, 3.

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7. The Columbia Mission.

Secretary—The Rev. C. Crowden, M.A. *Office*—1A, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street. E.C.

The Colonies of Vancouver and Columbia, forming one Diocese, are about the size of England and France, to which in climate they are similar.

A mixed population has been attracted, partly by the gold discoveries, and partly by the security of British rule, consisting of Americans, French, Germans, Italians, Mexicans, Portuguese, Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Africans, Chinese, besides English, Scotch, Irish, and Canadians.

About seven years ago it pleased God to put it into the heart of a Christian lady to endow a Bishopric and two Archdeaconries, that the National Church might be planted from the first in the completeness of its organization; and to aid this wise design the Columbia Mission was formed in 1859.

A Bishop and 15 Clergy, with Catechists, School Teachers, and 3 Missionary ladies, have since then been engaged in laying the foundation of pure religion and Christian education in a very hard soil, and amid discouragements.

By God's blessing these labours have not been in vain. Prejudices have yielded, congregations have increased, Indians have been converted and baptized, youth of both sexes have been trained in the Collegiate Schools, and, where, at the commencement of 1859, there was but 1 Clergyman, and 1 Church, there were, in 1866, 21 Churches

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and Mission Chapels, besides Stations where service is held, in addition to the services of the itinerating Clergy.

Another object which the Bishop had much at heart, during his visit to England, was to induce the home authorities to consent to a subdivision of his Diocese, which, on account of its wide geographical extent, could not receive that episcopal care which he wished to give it. The Government have just consented to the subdivision, and a bishop has been appointed with the title of Bishop of New Westminster. Income, £9,558 7*s*.

9. Primitive Methodist Irish and Colonial Missions.

THE Primitive Methodists have in Ireland and the Colonies 68 Ministers and 5,119 members.

10. Methodist New Connexion Irish and Colonial Missions.

THE New Connexion Methodists have in Ireland and the Colonies 42 Societies, 103 Circuit Preachers, and 8,836 members.

11. United Methodist Free Church Missions.

THE United Methodist Free Churches have in the Colonies 19 Itinerant Preachers, and 8,825 members.

12. Bible Christian Colonial Missions.

THE Bible Christians have in the Colonies 83 Itinerant Preachers, and 6,971 members.

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Bible Societies.

1. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
2. BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY (Baptist).
3. TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

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1. British and Foreign Bible Society.

Extract from 62nd Report.

Bible House in Earl Street, Blackfriars. E.C.

Secretaries—Rev. Charles Jackson and Rev. Samuel B. Bergne.

Superintendent of the Translating and Editorial Department:—
Rev. T. W. Meller, M.A., Rector of Woodbridge.

Assistant Foreign Secretary—Mr. Henry Knolleke.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. De Pressensé, France. *No. 3, Rue de Boulogne, Paris.*
Mr. W. H. Kirkpatrick, *Brussels.*
Mr. Van der Bom, *Amsterdam.*
Rev. G. P. Davies, B.A. *At Frankfort.*
Rev. Dr. Simon, *Berlin.*
Mr. E. Millard, *At Vienna.*
} For Germany, &c.
Mr. A. Eck, *St. Petersburg.*
Rev. F. H. Roughton, B.A. *At Lisbon.*

Mr. Thomas Bruce, *Italy. At Leghorn.*
Rev. Dr. Thomson. *At Constantinople.*
Colonel W. Lamb, *Bengal Presidency.*
Mr. A. Wylie, *China. At Shanghai.*
Rev. Dr. Tucker, *Australia. At Sydney.*
Mr. R. Corfield, *South America. At Buenos Ayres, &c.*
Mr. J. W. Butler, *Mexico.*

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

Rev. Thos. Phillips, *Hereford.*
Rev. Philip Kent, *Peckham.*
Geo. T. Edwards, Esq., *Windermere.*
Rev. J. A. Page, *Tintwistle, Manchester.*
Rev. J. P. Hewlett, *Tewkesbury.*
Rev. W. P. Tiddy, 10, *Earl Street, Blackfriars, E.C.*

Rev. Wm. Spencer, *Nottingham.*
Geo. Hall, Esq., *Bedford.*
Rev. H. Gill, D.D., 10, *Earl Street, Blackfriars, E.C.*
Rev. J. H. Hill, 10, *Earl Street, Blackfriars, E.C.*
Chas. Swallow, Esq., *Manchester.*

It is requested that all Letters to the President, or to any of the Officers, may be addressed to them respectively, at the Society's House, 10, Earl Street, Blackfriars, London. E.C.

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EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The designation of this Society shall be the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which the sole object shall be to encourage the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment: the only copies in the languages of the United Kingdom, to be circulated by the Society, shall be the Authorised Version.

This Society shall add its endeavours to those employed by other Societies, for circulating the Scriptures through the British dominions: and shall also, according to its ability, extend its influence to other countries, whether Christian, Mahometan, or Pagan.

Each Member of the Society shall be entitled, under the direction of the Committee, to purchase Bibles and Testaments, at the Society's prices, which shall be as low as possible.

REGULATIONS

Adopted at the Annual General Meetings of the Society in 1826 and 1827.

That the fundamental law of the Society, which limits its operations to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, be fully and distinctly recognised as excluding the circulation of the Apocrypha.

That in conformity with the preceding resolution, no pecuniary aid can be granted to any Society circulating the Apocrypha; nor, except for the purpose of being applied in conformity to the said resolution, to any individual whatever.

That in all cases in which grants, whether gratuitous or otherwise, of the Holy Scriptures, either in whole or in part, shall be made to any Society, the books be issued bound, and on the express condition that they shall be distributed without alteration or addition.

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That all grants of the Scriptures to Societies which circulate the Apocrypha, be made under the express condition that they be sold or distributed without alteration or addition; and that the proceeds of the sales of any such copies of the Scriptures be held at the disposal of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Income of the Society was, for 1866, £171,375 10*s.* 2*d.*, which sum was made up thus:—

EXPENDITURE.

Free Contributions from Auxiliary Societies	£54,028	14	10
Legacies	11,734	0	0
Donations	8,101	12	0
Annual Subscriptions	2,721	0	10
Dividends	3,696	18	10
Collections	243	6	4
Sales at home	51,738	12	5
Sales abroad	29,514	10	0
Contributions for special purposes	9,546	14	11
TOTAL	£171,375	10	2

ISSUES.—2,296,130 copies were sent forth from the various Depôts at home and abroad.

There was a diminution of 274,626 copies in the issue from Earl Street (due in part to the cessation of the grant made to America during the war), but an increase of 120,629 copies in the foreign issues. The total issues of the Society now amount to 50,285,709 copies.

EXPENDITURE.

For Printing, &c. Bibles, &c.	£125,678	0	10
„ Agents and Depôts abroad	35,666	3	0
„ Salaries, Rental and General Home Expenses	12,450	2	1
„ Printing Reports, &c.	2,363	15	0
TOTAL	£176,158	0	11
On account of Jubilee and other Funds	£6,244	2	7

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2. Bible Translation Society.

Abstract of 21st Report.

Secretary—Rev. W. W. Evans. *Office*—2, John Street, Bedford Row, W. C.

It shall be the object of this Society to aid in printing and circulating those translations of the Holy Scriptures from which the British and Foreign Bible Society has withdrawn its assistance, on the ground that the words relating to the ordinance of Baptism have been translated by terms signifying "immersion;" and further to aid in producing and circulating other versions of the Word of God, similarly faithful and complete.

The principal versions issued and sustained by this Society are the Bengali, Hindu, Urdu, Sanscrit, Persian, Armenian, Singalese, and Orissa. The only version distributed by the Bible Society in Bengal is that which has been prepared by the brethren Carey, Yates, and Wenger, of the Baptist Mission, the Committee of the Bible Society undertaking the responsibility of altering the words relating to Baptism.

During the year the following grants have been made:—Towards the translation of the sacred Scriptures, by brethren connected with the Baptist Missionary Society in India, £1,200: towards the translation of the Scriptures in Orissa, by the Rev. J. Buckley, of the General Baptist Missionary Society, £150; and £3 3*s.* towards the printing of 500 copies of St. Luke's Gospel, in Maya, prepared by the Rev. A. Henderson, of Belize.

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INCOME.

Subscriptions, &c. - - - - - - -	1,629	15	9
Legacies, &c. - - - - - - - -	233	9	10
TOTAL - -	£1,863	5	7

EXPENDITURE.

Grants - - - - - - - - -	1,353	3	0
Salaries - - - - - - - - -	300	0	0
Office Expenses, &c. - - - - - -	184	2	7
TOTAL - -	£1,837	5	7

The Trinitarian Bible Society.

Extract from 25th Annual Report.

Secretary—MR. JNO. J. CUMMINS. *Office*—Depository, 29, Red Lion Square, W.C.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE object of this Society is to promote the glory of God and the salvation of men, by circulating, both at home and abroad, in dependence on the Divine blessing, the HOLY SCRIPTURES, which are given by inspiration of God, and are able to make men wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

This Society shall circulate the HOLY SCRIPTURES, as comprised in the Canonical books of the Old and New Testaments, WITHOUT NOTE OR COMMENT, to the exclusion of the Apocrypha; the copies in the English language shall be those of the Authorized Version. In promoting and editing new translations, and selecting versions in Foreign languages, the competency of the translators employed, and the faithfulness and Christian character of the versions, shall be ascertained by the Committee, before

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the publication or circulation of such versions is in any way aided by this Society. Income—Free Contributions £717 19*s.* 4*d.* Whole Income is £1,153 10*s.* 9*d.*

The following figures represent the number of Bibles and Testaments issued from the Depository during the past year:—

ENGLISH.

Bibles.	Testaments.
862	418

FOREIGN.

Bibles.	Testaments.	Portions.
36	559	1138

In addition, more than 1,000 Testaments have been distributed in Portugal, of the edition printed in Lisbon.

Foreign Scriptures have been granted to the Seamen's Mission; the Bible Stand, Crystal Palace; the French Protestant Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand; and to the Spanish Evangelisation Society.

Very favourable accounts have been recived from Portugal of the circulation of the New Testament of Almeida's translation, which has been effected by the valuable co-operation of the Spanish Evangelisation Society. More than 2,000 copies have been distributed, of which one-half have been provided at the expense of this Society; and numerous testimonies have been rendered of its superiority to that of Pereira, in point of accuracy and fidelity, to the original.

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Religious Tract and Book Societies,

1. RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.
2. ENGLISH MONTHLY.
3. WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.
4. BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY.
5. CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY (Church of England).
6. BOOK SOCIETY FOR RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE (Undenominational).
7. PURE LITERATURE SOCIETY (Undenominational).

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1. The Religious Tract Society.

Abstract of 67th Report.

Secretary—G. H. Davis, Esq. LL.D. *Association Secretary*—Rev. P. J. Saffery.
Assistant Association Secretary—Rev. E. Crisp. *Office*—56, Paternoster Row.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

Object.—The circulation of small religious Books and Treatises, in Foreign countries, as well as throughout the British dominions.

That the Subscriptions solicited be employed as a means of enabling the Society to distribute and sell the Tracts at a cheap rate.

That Subscribers be allowed to purchase at reduced prices.

That the Committee be authorized to grant Clergymen, or other Ministers, who make collections for the Society, a return of Tracts, if required, to the amount of one-half of such Collections; and that when their remittances, at one or more periods, shall amount to twenty guineas or upwards, the Clergyman or Minister be considered a Member for Life, and be presented with a set of the Society's First Series Tracts.

THE TOTAL CIRCULATION OF THE YEAR.

The number of publications issued from the Depository, during the past year, amounted to very nearly Thirty-nine Millions. If to these be added the number of probable issues in foreign countries, the amount will be about Forty-six Millions; and the proximate circulation from the for-

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mation of the Society, ONE THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX MILLIONS.

The total Grants to England and Wales for the year have amounted to £6,244 1*s.* 6*d.*; to Scotland, £716 9*s.* 5*d.*; and to Ireland, £259 16*s.*

ENGLAND—	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT.
For soldiers, sailors, rivermen, etc., including books	352,249	£338 4 7
For Emigrants	214,850	601 5 0
For Christian Instruction Societies, Town Missions, etc.	1,072,955	472 12 1
For Howe's Works—special offer	404	31 12 4
For "British Reformers"—special offer	3,370	238 17 7
For the London City Mission, including books at half-price	1,479,651	1,144 12 0
For hospitals, including books at half-price	13,705	23 5 0
For prisons	294	6 11 0
For workhouses	3,315	14 9 11
For fairs	102,500	35 11 7
For races	30,606	12 2 8
For distribution by colporteurs, including books at half-price, for sale, as a first start	19,008	65 0 3
Miscellaneous	2,037,789	2,543 19 1
Libraries for poor districts, value £521 6s. 8d.	5,230	218 0 2
„ for schools, value £804 9s. 2d.	3,188	279 1 4
„ for lunatic asylums, value £14 1s.	135	6 7 0
„ for ministers and students, value £471 17s. 3d.	1,624	172 7 3
„ for schoolmasters, value £13 8s. 9d.	128	4 5 11
WALES—Miscellaneous	44,250	35 16 9
SCOTLAND—Miscellaneous	820,130	369 12 4
Libraries for poor districts, value £454 5s. 2d.	5,681	132 13 5
„ for schools, value £605 5s	6,186	214 3 3
IRELAND—Miscellaneous	191,707	116 8 0
Libraries for poor districts, value £28 16s. 2d.	302	12 0 8
„ for schools, value £348 6s. 2d.	3,001	131 7 4
Total for Great Britain and Ireland	6,417,558	£7,220 6 11

It is the invariable desire of the Committee, that every Book (published by them) shall contain a clear statement of the method of a sinner's recovery from guilt and misery, by the atonement and grace of the Redeemer." The

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constitution of the Society precludes it from entering into the respective peculiarities of the various denominations of Protestant Christians, that hold the doctrine of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,—the one living and true God."

"In applying the funds contributed to the Society, care is taken to secure as wide and as promising a field of operation as can be attained. By the aid of missionaries abroad, and disinterested friends at home, the gratuitous circulation is carried forward without any charge or expense for agents. By a carefully-arranged system in the concerns of the Depository, the sale of the publications is made to cover all the expenses of producing them, and of the necessary establishment of the Society. Thus the whole amount of subscriptions, donations, and contributions is applied to gratuitous circulation of its publications, without any deduction or charge whatever; and the favour with which the works have been received by the Christian public has enabled the Committee, of late years, to distribute to a larger extent than the sums received; so that the Society has rendered back to the public an amount exceeding in value what has been thus contributed. In this course the Committee trust the Society will be enabled to proceed without risking its important and fundamental object of presenting a large and varied list of works, at such prices as the religious public have a right to expect."

INCOME.

Subscriptions	£3,841	0	0
Legacies	957	17	9
Dividends, &c.	7,676	3	7
From Sales	94,770	7	1
TOTAL	£107,255	8	4

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EXPENDITURE.

Foreign money Grants	4,916	7	3
Other Grants	9,658	19	11
Trade and Office	91,309	11	3
TOTAL	£105,884	18	5

The English Monthly Tract Society.

INSTITUTED A.D. 1837.

Extract from 29th Annual Report.

Secretary—MR. J. STABB. *Office*—5, Red Lion Square. W.C.

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

THE business of the Society shall be managed by a Treasurer, one or more Secretaries, and a Committee of six or more members, who shall fill up vacancies which may occur in their own number. No person shall fill any of the above offices who does not furnish evidence of personal piety, acknowledge the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, and hold the doctrines of Three Persons in one Godhead; the total depravity of man; redemption in the finished work of the Lord Jesus Christ; the necessity of the presence and operation of the Holy Spirit, to regenerate and sanctify; the obligation of all men to repent and believe the Gospel; and the necessity of a holy life as the satisfactory evidence of union to the Saviour.

The Tracts issued by this Society shall contain nothing contrary to the doctrines above specified.

The Tracts are sent every Month, postage free, to Subscribers, or to any persons to whom they may wish them to

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be transmitted, in proportion to the amount of their subscriptions, whether in Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, or Switzerland.

Subscribers who may be anxious to forward, to persons recently bereaved, the Tract, published for that purpose, are requested to forward their names to the Secretary.

Anonymous communications will not be attended to. The gross circulation of the year was 713,515 tracts.

INCOME - - - - - - - -	£2,455 16 6

EXPENDITURE.

Preparation of Tracts, &c. - - -	£1,196 6 7
Postage of ditto - - - - -	432 3 4
Travelling, Office, Secretary, &c. - -	827 6 7
TOTAL - -	£2,455 16 6

The Weekly Tract Society.

INSTITUTED 1847.

Secretary—MR. J. F. SIMPSON. *Depository*—62, Paternoster Row. E.C.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

THAT it be especially designed to inculcate Religion, and to promote the Social, Intellectual, and Moral Improvement of the Labouring Population, by the publication of a New Tract every week, and its gratuitous circulation throughout the country by means of Members of the Society, Local Tract Associations, City and Home Missions, Open-air Preachers, Sunday-School Teachers, and other suitable Agencies.

That the doctrines set forth in the publications of the Society be in strict harmony with those of Holy Writ, viz. :—The Divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency

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of the Bible; the Unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of Persons therein; the utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall; the Atonement of Christ; Justification by Faith alone; Regeneration and Sanctification by the Holy Spirit; the Immortality of the Soul; the eternal blessedness of the righteous, and the eternal punishment of the wicked.

663,296 Tracts were circulated during the year.

INCOME.

Subscriptions, &c. - - - - - -	663	18	2
Sale of Tracts - - - - - - -	35	6	1
TOTAL - -	£699	4	3

EXPENDITURE.

Printing and circulating Tracts - - -	523	2	1
Secretary, Agent, Travelling, &c. - - -	350	3	8
TOTAL - -	£873	5	9

Baptist Tract Society.

Extract from 25th Report.

Secretary—MR. J. S. BRISCOE. 21, Arlington Square, Islington. N.

TWENTY-FOUR new Tracts issued during the year. Number of Tracts circulated during the year, 359,325. Voted, in free grants, £140 19*s*. 10*d*.

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The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

FOUNDED A.D. 1698.

Secretaries—Rev. J. Evans, M.A. and Rev. J. D. Glennie, M.A.
Society's House—67, Lincoln's Inn Fields. W.C.

Issues during the year ending March 31st, 1866 :—

Bibles	179,996
New Testaments	142,959
Common Prayers	514,746
Bound Books	2,954,794
Tracts, &c.	3,151,784

PRESENT GENERAL LITERARY WORK.

This Society is at once the great Bible and Prayer-Book, and Religious Tract and Book Society of the Church; and further, it is a great publisher of works of general literature written in a religious spirit; added to which, the Society publishes educational books and maps, &c., &c., for the use of schools, at a very low rate.

As the Bible and Prayer-Book Society of the Church, it has for many years invited and received large subscriptions, nearly the whole of which are spent in offering to the members of the Society for their own use, and for the use of the poor, these invaluable books in plain strong bindings, below cost price. In the course of the financial year, ending 31st March, 1866, £11,380 were thus expended. In other words, nearly 840,000 of these books were sold at a cost to the Society of about £47,000 and only £35,600 were received for them; and in addition, books, many of which were Bibles and Prayer-Books, were given away to the value of £6836. During the same period the total amount received for subscriptions was £14,063 13*s.* 7*d.*

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The Book Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor.

ESTABLISHED 1750.

Secretary—Rev. I. V. MUMMERY, F.R.A.S. *Office*—19, Paternoster Row. E.C.

OBJECT.—The gratuitous distribution and sale of Bibles, Testaments, and books of established excellence, as well as the publication of original and standard works adapted to promote religious and moral instruction.

WORKS TO BE DISTRIBUTED.—No books of a controversial nature shall be distributed, and no new books shall be introduced for distribution, or being already approved, shall be rejected, unless with the consent of seven-eighths of the Members present at a special meeting of the Committee.

INCOME.

Sale of Books	£10,433	11	2
Subscriptions	399	0	0
Legacies	251	10	6
Donations, &c.	63	2	10
TOTAL	£11,147	4	6

EXPENDITURE.

Paid to Booksecllers	6,126	8	3¾
Paid for Printing &c	3,087	17	4
Office Expenses	1,582	4	0
TOTAL	£10,796	9	7¾

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY—Pilgrim's Progress, large type Edition; also, ditto for 1*d.* (complete), Mother's Treasury, The Missing Link Magazine, Sunday Teacher's Treasury, and numerous other works not of a serial character.

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Pure Literature Society.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Secretary—Mr. R. Turner. *Office*—11, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, Strand. W.C.

The Pure Literature Society does not publish books or periodicals. It neither issues any new works of its own, nor derives any profit from commercial transactions. Its efforts are directed to promote the circulation of pure and healthy literature.

This it endeavours to effect—

By the publication of a Catalogue of such periodicals, books, prints, diagrams, and other works, as the Committee may from time to time deem really useful and good, whether they are issued by individuals or by societies.

By grants from the Catalogue so formed, of Libraries at half-price.

By acting as an agency in the metropolis, for the selection and distribution of desirable periodicals and other works, in order to supply persons, schools, and institutions in the country and abroad.

By the judicious use of correspondence with the managers of publications, either in praise or in kindly remonstrance.

Income £2,882 16*s* 10½*d*. Expenditure £2,692 9*s*. 7½*d*. £2,046 7*s*. 3½*d*. was spent in books, periodicals, and diagrams.

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Societies for the Conversion of the Jews.

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1. LONDON SOCIETY (Church of England).
2. BRITISH SOCIETY (Undenominational).

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London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Abstract from 58th Report.

Secretaries—The Rev. C. Goodhart M.A., and Capt. H. L. Layard.
Office—16, Lincoln's Inn Fields. W.C.

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

This Institution, which has for its object the spiritual welfare of the Jews, shall be conducted by such Officers, as may be considered necessary, being members of the United Church of England and Ireland, or (if foreigners) of a Protestant Church.

Public Worship, and the education of the Children under the Society, within the United Kingdom, shall be conducted in strict conformity with the principles and formularies of the Established Church.

All questions relating to matters of ecclesiastical order and discipline, respecting which a difference shall arise between any Colonial Bishop, or any Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, in foreign parts, and the Committee of the Society, shall be referred to the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Hereafter it shall not be the object of the Society to grant temporal aid to adult Jews, out of its General Fund; a separate fund, however, may be opened for that purpose, in which case moneys subscribed for such temporal relief,

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shall be appropriated by a Special Committee, appointed by, and out of the General Committee ;—Provided always that nothing in this law shall be considered as a hindrance to the prosecution of the following objects,—The Hospital and School of Industry at Jerusalem.

The Society employs 134 agents, 62 of whom are believing Israelites. Many of these agents are clergymen ; others are assistants, medical missionaries, school-masters and mistresses, scripture-readers, and colporteurs. The number of stations is 33. Of these 2 are in England, 24 upon the Continent of Europe, 3 in Asia, and 4 in Africa.

Between 500 and 600 Hebrew children, in the course of a year, attend our 14 schools in the Duchy of Posen. There are also large schools at Jassy, Bucharest, Cairo, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Tunis, and Algiers. More than 1,500 Jewish children are receiving daily instruction in these schools, and, in all their youthful minds, the seed of the Word is sown.

The Society has circulated during the year :—

Copies of Scriptures (Portions) in various Languages	16,410
,, ,, (Entire)	4,748
Missionary Books	9,684
Missionary Tracts, in English and Foreign Languages	98,714
TOTAL	129,556

INCOME.

General Contributions, Annual Subscriptions, &c.	2,940 3 3	
Association Collections	27,130 1 10	32,272 17 0
Legacies	2,202 11 11	
Special Contribution		518 14 0
Dividends		1,894 2 2
Balance from 1864		3,603 1 9
TOTAL		£38,288 14 11

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EXPENDITURE.

For Foreign Missions	£23,872	2	3
„ Home Missions	4,612	0	10
„ Printing Scriptures, &c.	1,559	0	11
„ Reports, &c.	1,360	16	9
„ Association work	3,239	13	3
„ Home Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c.	660	17	11
„ Widows and Disabled Missionaries	1,150	10	10
„ Interest account	90	18	5
TOTAL	£38,515	4	4

British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews.

Abstract of 23rd Report to March 31, 1866.

Secretaries—REV. J. GILL & MR. GEO. YONGE. *Office*—96, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. W.C.

THAT the Society consist of Christians of evangelical principles interested in the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews.

That the more immediate field of the Society's operations be London, and the larger towns of the United Kingdom.

That the Society shall maintain a friendly correspondence and co-operation with the Church of Scotland's Mission to the Jews.

That the Association cordially invite the co-operation of all kindred institutions.

MISSIONARIES AND STATIONS.

There are 6 in London, and 1 to Jewesses, and 1 each in Birmingham and Manchester. 1 each in Paris, Nancy,

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Pressburg, Vienna, Bromberg, Würtemburg, Nüremberg, Breslau, Königsberg, Wallachia, Algiers, Oran, Italy, and 4 in Adrianople.

INCOME.

Subscriptions, Associations, &c. - -	£6,286	9	7¾
Legacies - - - - - - - -	357	4	3
Balance from previous year - - - - -	1,364	1	8½
Itinerant Mission Fund - - - - -	315	0	0
Interest, &c., &c. - - - - - - -	61	5	2
TOTAL - -	£8,984	0	4½

EXPENDITURE

For Missions - - - - - - - -	5,395	4	8
„ Printing, &c. - - - - - - - -	329	1	6
„ Salaries, Rent, Deputations, &c., &c. -	1,622	6	0
TOTAL - -	£7,346	12	2

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Sailors' Societies.

1. BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY (Undenominational).
2. MISSIONS TO SEAMEN (Church of England).
3. THAMES CHURCH MISSION.
4. SEAMEN'S CHRISTIAN FRIEND SOCIETY. (Undenominational).
5. WESLEYAN SEAMEN'S MISSION.

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British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

Abstract from 33rd Annual Report.
Secretary—Mr. Thos. A. Fieldwick. *Offices*—Sailors' Institute, Mercers' Street, Shadwell. E.

The object of this Society is the religious, intellectual, and social elevation of British and Foreign Seamen.

The means employed shall include—

The distribution of the Sacred Scriptures and Religious Tracts; Preaching; Domiciliary and Ship Visitation.

Nautical Instruction; Publications; Lectures and Libraries on board Ship, and on shore.

Model Lodging-houses; a Saving's Bank; or any means adapted to secure the object of the Society.

It shall be an unalterable Law, that the Religious instruction given, shall be confined to those doctrines of Christianity which are held in common by all evangelical churches: and at no time hereafter shall any regulation be adopted, the effect of which would restrict the management, or abridge the operations or advantages of the Society to the peculiarities of any religious community.

AGENCIES OF THE SOCIETY.—PORT OF LONDON.

The Sailors' Institute, in Mercers' Street, Shadwell, which is free to all seafaring people, and comprises:—

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A READING ROOM, supplied with a good Library, the *Times*, *Shipping Gazette*, and other London and Provincial Newspapers; Magazines, Maps, Charts, Writing Materials, &c.

A COFFEE-ROOM, for the sale of simple refreshments.

CLASS-ROOMS, for the Day and Evening Instruction of Adults, in Navigation, Writing, Arithmetic, and Mathematics generally.

A BANK, a branch of the "Seamen's Savings' Bank," established by the Board of Trade, where Seamen may deposit their earnings with safety, and obtain Interest for the same.

A DEPÔT for sale of Scriptures, Hymn Books, Bethel Flags, &c.; and Office for entering members of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.

A LECTURE HALL, open as follows:—

SUNDAY—Bethel Service at 11, 3, and half-past 6 o'clock.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY—at 7 p.m., Bethel Service.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY—at 8 p.m., Temperance Meeting.

The Sailors' Institute is open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. (more especially for foreign Seamen). Rev. GEORGE WILKINS, Chaplain. The Society has Stations and Agents at the following places:—

London	7	Yarmouth	1
Gravesend	1	Falmouth	1
Rochester	1	Barrow-in-Furness	1
Ramsgate	1	Padstow	1
Chatham	1	Holyhead	1
Dover	1	Milford	1
Lowestoft	1	Dublin	2
Southampton	1	Dieppe	1
Newcastle	1	Rouen	1

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INCOME.

Subscriptions, &c., &c. - - - - -	£3,227	16	1

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries - - - - - - - -	£817	6	4
Grants to Provincial Agencies - - -	868	13	0
Sailors' Institute, Shadwell - - - -	250	6	11
„ Rotherhithe - - -	46	9	5
Secretary, Books, &c., &c. - - - -	1,245	0	5
TOTAL - -	£3,227	16	1
Raised and Expended by Provincial Agencies -	£706	7	3

Missions to Seamen.

Extract from 10th Annual Report.

Secretary—REV. T. A. WALROND, B.A. *Office*—11, Buckingham Street, Strand.

THE OBJECT AND REGULATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

THE object of the Society isthe spiritual welfare of the seafaring classes at home and abroad.

In pursuance of this object, the Society will use every means consistent with the principles, and received practice of the Church of England.

The operations of the Society shall for the most part be carried on afloat, and for this purpose its Chaplains and Scripture Readers shall, as far as possible, be provided with vessels and boats for visiting the ships in Roadsteads, Rivers, and Harbours.

The Society has 37 Chaplains and Readers labouring among the Sailors in the Merchant Service, the Sailors in the Royal Navy, and among the fishermen and boatmen round our Coasts.

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INCOME - - - - - -	£9,146 0 10

EXPENDITURE.

Stipends of Chaplains, &c. - - -	£2,873 11 4
Boats - - - - - - - - - -	980 2 5
Branch Societies, for Stipends and Boats -	1,236 12 9
Secretary, Travelling, Printing, &c., &c. - -	2,456 18 8
TOTAL - -	£7,547 5 2

The Thames Church Mission Society.

INSTITUTED A.D. 1844.

Extract from 21st Report.

Secretary—CAPT. COOPER GARDINER. *Office*—10, Poultry. E.C.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THAT the object of this Society shall be to promote the spiritual welfare of the Seamen in the River Thames, especially between the Pools in London and the anchorage at Gravesend, as well as to visit Emigrants and others, on board vessels about to leave Gravesend.

That a vessel shall be provided, and so fitted, that Divine Service, at the usual times, may be performed on board on the Sabbath days; and that a Chaplain shall be appointed to conduct the public worship of God at such services, whose duty it shall be primarily—assisted by such persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Committee—to visit from Section to Section on the week-days, and impart religious instruction to the Sailors by all the means that circumstances may place at his disposal; as also to offer similar advantages to outward-bound Emigrants and others.

The mission vessel is the "Swan," and Divine service is regularly performed in it every Sabbath, morning and

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evening, as well as on two evenings of the week, Tuesday and Thursday. The boats of the "Swan" visit the different vessels, steamers, and barges within reach, inviting those on board to attend service, and conveying them to and fro. There is no more devotional congregation to be found than that which assembles in this floating temple, and the testimonies are most numerous and striking to the saving impressions, and renunciations of sin, which date their commencement from some Spirit-taught ministration of the Word within it.

But independent of the "Swan," the Chaplain holds services on board ships of all kinds, whenever he can obtain permission.

The Master of the "Swan" and the men are also engaged in the work of Colportage. Income, £774 18*s.* 5d.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Ships visited	3,732
Barges, Steamers, &c., visited	1,858
Bibles and Testaments sold	2,144
Prayer Books sold	829
Tracts distributed	16,194
Attendants at Divine Service	8,022

Seamen's Christian Friend Society.

Extract from 20th Annual Report.

Secretary—Rev. G. T. Hill. *Office*—2, Bedford Place, Commercial Road. E. *Institute*—St. George's Street (opposite the London Docks).

WORK OF THE YEAR.

Religious services held on board Ships afloat, and in Bethels on shore	1,368
Missionary visits paid to Ships, Sailors' Homes, &c.	9,666
Vessels supplied with libraries	47
Religious Tracts, Bibles, &c., given to Sailors	188,551
Tracts, Gospels, &c., circulated in 20 languages	27,820

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Also a number of Bibles sold. Various parts of the coast visited for missionary purposes; and large grants of books and tracts forwarded to nearly all parts of the world. Income, £939 6*s.* 9*d.* Expenditure, £927 16*s.* 8*d.*

Wesleyan Seamen's Mission.

Abstract of 22nd Report.

Secretary—Rev. J. Baker. *Address*—Chapel House, St. Georges-in-the-East.

The Society has a Seamen's Chapel in Commercial Road. Chaplain—the Rev. W. Cornforth. A Social Meeting is held on Sunday afternoon in the chapel. Two Lay-agents have been employed in visiting ships in the Port of London. 140,000 tracts have been distributed in various languages. A Bible woman is employed by the Ladies' Association connected with the Mission.

INCOME.

Subscriptions, &c.	£743 3 2
Legacy	270 0 0
Total	£1,013 3 2

EXPENDITURE.

For Missions	£638 0 2
Reports, Meetings, &c.	93 8 7
Total	£731 8 9

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Army and Naby Societies.

1. ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY.
2. NAVAL SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY.
3. NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

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The Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society.

Secretary—Col. Robt. Pitcairn. *London Office*—4, Trafalgar Square, Charing-Cross. W.C.

Object.—The sole object of the Society is to spread the saving knowledge of Christ among our Soldiers.

The Agents employed are, as far as possible, old Soldiers and Pensioners.

The Society has 28 Agents at work in the camps and garrison towns of England, 9 in Ireland, 5 in Scotland, and 24 on Foreign Stations. Income, £10,951 4*s.* 11*d.* Expenditure, £8,769 12*s.* 10*d.*

The Royal Naval Scripture Reader's Society.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Secretary—F. J. Lory, Esq., Paymaster, Stoke, Devonport.

The Readers must be men of decided personal piety, and habitual Communicants of the Church of England. They are prohibited from preaching. Their aim is to be *personal communication* with the men, rather than speaking to them in bodies. Nine Readers are at present employed. Income, £1,412 7*s.* 4½*d.* Expenditure, £885 16*s.* 3½*d.*

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The Naval and Military Bible Society.

INSTITUTED 1780.

Secretary—Mr. R. MONAT. *Office*—32, Sackville Street, London. W.

THIS Society shall be denominated THE NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY; the object of which shall be to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, WITHOUT NOTE OR COMMENT, to Sailors and Soldiers at home and abroad. The only copies in the languages of the United Kingdom to be circulated by the Society, shall be the authorized version.

The objects to whom the distribution of the Scriptures by this Society shall extend, are the Sailors and Soldiers of the British Empire.

Bibles issued during the year - - - - -	10,780
New Testaments - - - - - - - -	4,632
Portions of Testaments (given) - - -	1,500
Edinburgh Auxiliary (Bibles) - - - -	5,000
TOTAL - -	21,912

Free grants of 2,703 Bibles and 1,317 Testaments were made during the year to Chaplains and to others in both branches of the Service. Income, £1,509 5*s*. 3*d*.

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Sunday School Societies.

1. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION (Undenominational).
2. CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

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The Sunday School Union.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1803.

Abstract from Annual Report.

Secretaries—MESSRS. W. H. WATSON, W. GROSER, AUG. BENHAM, and F. J. HARTLEY. *Office*—56, Old Bailey, London. E.C.

THE object of this Union shall be—First—To stimulate and encourage Sunday-school teachers, at home and abroad, to greater exertions in the promotion of religious education. Secondly—By mutual communication to improve the methods of instruction. Thirdly—To ascertain those situations where Sunday-schools are most needed, and to promote their establishment. Fourthly—To supply the books and stationery suited for Sunday-schools at reduced prices. In carrying these objects into effect, this society shall not in any way interfere with the private concerns of Sunday-schools.

This Union shall consist of the Ministers and Teachers of those Sunday-schools in London and its suburbs, whose conductors hold the doctrine of the Deity and Atonement of Jesus Christ, the Divine influence of the Holy Spirit, and that all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and who have subscribed during the preceding year, ending March 31st, to either of the Metropolitan Auxiliaries not less than 5s. per annum, together with individual subscribers to this Union of a like amount. A donation of £10 10*s.* at one time shall constitute the donor a member for life.

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Income—Benevolent Account - - -	£2,081	5	8
Expenditure—Benevolent Account -	2,156	16	11
Amount by Sales - - - - -	21,627	19	
Profit by Sales - - - - -	842	12	1
Continental Fund—Income - - -	286	11	6
Expenditure in Grants - - - -	124	5	7

Church of England Sunday School Institute.

Abstract of 22nd Report.

Secretary—Mr H. G. HEALD. *Office*—160, Fleet Street. E.C.

To promote union among Church of England Sunday-schools.

To supply Teachers with information upon such subjects as shall tend to the better instruction of their classes.

To collect and communicate information as to the best methods of organizing and conducting Sunday-schools.

To obtain and record statistical details as to the condition of Church of England Sunday-schools.

To assist in the establishment and extension of such Sunday-schools.

INCOME.

Subscriptions, &c. - - - - - -	£1,596	12	7
Publications sold - - - - - -	1,477	14	10
TOTAL -	£3,074	7	5

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure, Printing, Binding, &c. -	£2,266	14	7
Salaries, Rent, &c. - - - - - -	717	11	7
TOTAL - -	£2,984	6	2

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Foreign Education Societies.

1. CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR INDIA (Undenominational).
2. LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR SYRIAN FEMALES (Undenominational).
3. SOCIETY FOR EDUCATION IN THE WEST-INDIES.

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Christian Vernacular Education Society for India.

UNDENOMINATIONAL. ESTABLISHED 1858.

Abstract of 8th Report, to March 31st, 1866.

Hon. Secretary—Rev. J. H. Titcomb, M.A. *Secretary*—F. N. Lockhart Gordon, Esq. *Office*—7, Adam Street, Strand. W C.

Objects.—The primary objects of the Society shall be to establish, in the great towns of India, Christian Vernacular Training Institutions, male and female, and to supply, as far as possible, in each of the native languages of India, school-books and other educational works, prepared on Christian principles. Each Training Institution to comprise a Vernacular Model School.

The Principals and Assistants of such Institutions shall be Christians of established character, competently instructed in the best systems of modern primary education.

The General Funds shall be applicable to assist in the establishment of Vernacular Schools in India, supported by fees, local or other resources. In the Model Schools a fee shall be required from all pupils.

Instruction in English may be given at the discretion of the Local Committees.

Work.—The Society carries on Training Schools (for Teachers) in Calcutta—Umritsur-Ahmednuggur—Madura (Madras). A Vernacular School (or schools) is attached to these, in which Christian school-books are used, and Christian instruction given.

The Society devotes much of its income to the prepara-

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tion of Native and English School-books, and Christian Magazines. Some Book Depôts are also established in Ceylon.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION IN NATIVE SCHOOLS.—A scheme has been started having for its object the introduction of Christian instruction into Native Heathen Schools. The plan is to appoint an earnest Christian man, who should be qualified to act as Inspector over a number of those indigenous Schools. His work should be, to strive in every possible way to raise the educational standard of the Schools, and, above all, to introduce into them Christian instruction. In order to obtain the consent of the Native masters (heathen) of these schools it was proposed to give them a fee of 1½d., per head for the boys in attendance; the fee being limited to the number of 50.

Names of Circles.	Missionaries in charge.	Christian Inspectors.	Numbers of school	Number of Pupils	Expense of each circle. (1 year). £ s. d.	Govt. Grant in aid. (1 year). £ s. d.
Mahanad*	Rev. Jogadishwar Bhattacharjee	Surjo Kumar De	14	541	182 0 0	48 0 0
Borsea	Rev. J. Vaughan	Kesab Chunder	6	270	45 12 0	18 0 0
Bonhooghly	Ditto	Madub	5	235	48 0 0	24 0 0
Burdwan	Rev. A. Stern	Shib Chunder	5	357	47 10 0	24 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Gopinath Dutt	5	332	48 12 0	24 0 0
Jessore	Rev. J. Anderson	Muthur Nath	8	374	48 0 0	21 12 0
Jhanjera	Rev. C. E. Driberg	Lokhi Narayan Mitter	9	298	45 12 0	19 4 0
Kidderpore	Rev. J. Welland	Hori Nath Bhaddari	5	248	48 0 0	24 0 0
Pachla	Ditto	Kassim Ali	5	226	42 0 0	18 0 0
			58	2881	505 6 0	220 16 0

* The Mahanad Circle stands on a somewhat different footing with relation to the Christian Vernacular Education Society from the other Circles. In *these* the rule is, for the Society and the Government equally to divide the cost. In the case of Mahanad, the burden is divided between the Government, the Free Church Mission, and the Christian Vernacular Education Society; the latter bearing the *lightest* part of that burden.

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INCOME.

Balance 1st of April, 1865 - - -	£1,819	0	8
Subscriptions and sale of Publications in India.	3,875	10	4
Goverment Grants - - - - - -	391	16	0
Religious Tract Society's Grants - - -	207	15	0
Home Receipts - - - - - - -	2,405	6	9
TOTAL - -	£7,699	8	4

EXPENDITURE.

Bengal - - - - - - - -	£778	8	1
North-West Provinces - - - - -	208	17	10
Punjab - - - - - - - -	497	19	2
Bombay - - - - - - - -	565	13	10
Madras - - - - - -	2,707	12	4
Ceylon - - - - - - - -	529	4	9
Educational Agent - - - -	331	19	9
Ditto (Special fund) - - - - -	141	2	0
Home Expenses - - - - - -	667	13	11
TOTAL - -	£6,418	11	8.

Ladies' Association for the Social and Religious Improvement of the Syrian Females.

FOUNDED 1860.

Secretaries—MRS. H. SMITH, Morden College, Blackheath. S.E. and MISS NOEL, 86, Westbourne Terrace. W.

THE Association supports 14 schools with 700 scholars; also 3 Bible Women (1 at Beirût, another at Ashrafia, and the third at Hasbaya,) and has adopted 36 orphan children.

School fees are required. Income, for 1865, £3,050 9*s.* 10*d.* The Association has 28 Branch Associations in England and Scotland.

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The Ladies Society for Promoting Education in the West Indies.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Abstract of 49th Report.

Secretary—Miss A. M. BARLEY, 42, Cumberland Street, Pimlico. S.W.

GRANTS made to 44 Schools, in the West Indies, in sums ranging from £5 to £25. Income, £577 19*s.* 3*d.*

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The Evangelical Alliance.

BRITISH ORGANIZATION.

Secretary—Rev. James Davis. *Office*—7, Adam Street, Adelphi, Strand. W.C.

BASIS.

The parties composing the Alliance are to be such only as hold and maintain what are usually understood to be Evangelical views in regard to the matters of doctrine understated, viz:—

The Divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures.

The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

The Unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of Persons therein.

The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall.

The incarnation of the Son of God, His work of atonement for sinners of mankind, and His mediatorial intercession and reign.

The justification of the sinner by faith alone.

The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner.

The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous, and the eternal punishment of the wicked.

The Divine Institution of the Christian ministry, and the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

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MEMBERSHIP.

In the admission of members, regard is to be had, not simply to an intellectual assent to the summary of doctrines enumerated in the Basis, but also to the practical exhibition of their influence upon the conduct of the individual in relation to the fore-mentioned "Objects" and "Duties."

Persons, whether male or female, desirous of becoming members, can do so through any existing members, to whom their Christian character may be known, who will be ready to fill up the annexed form, and transmit either to the committee in London, or some local committee.

RESULTS—Among the results already attained by the Alliance as incidental and secondary to its great object, may be mentioned—The Supply of an obvious want, namely, the existence of an organized body with, and by whom, correspondence and co-operation many be easily and effectually carried on, between Christians in different parts of the world, and which may greatly aid in uniting Christians in this country, separated by ecclesiastical differences and other causes.

The holding of Conferences of Christians from all parts of the world, for devotion and mutual consultation, in London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva and other cities.

Aiding in the revival of religion, both at home and abroad.

The convening of very many meetings, for United Prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit; and in reference to passing events of importance.

The communication of much information as to the religious condition of Christendom.

The encouragement of Christians exposed to trials and difficulties, by the expression of sympathy, and in several instances by eliciting pecuniary aid.

Successful interference on behalf of Christians and others,

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when persecuted in Roman Catholic and Mahomedan countries.

The mitigation or removal of the persecution of Protestants by their fellow Protestants in Germany and elsewhere.

The presentation of Memorials to the sovereigns of Europe, including the Sultan himself, on behalf of liberty of conscience for Mussulmen.

The encouragement and assistance of the friends of pure Evangelical doctrine in all Protestant countries in their struggle with Rationalism or Infidelity.

The uniting of Evangelical Christians in different countries for fraternal intercourse, and for mutual protection.

Opposition, in common with other bodies, to the progress of Popery.

The resistance of projects which would lead to the desecration of the Lord's day.

The origination and extensive circulation of prize essays on the Sabbath, and on Popery and Infidelity.

The origination of Societies established on the principle of united action among Evangelical Christians, such as the Turkish Missions' Aid Society, the Continental Committee for Religious Liberty, Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, the German Aid Society, the Central United Prayer-Meeting Committee, and the African Aid Society.

The British organization has about 7,000 members. Similar organizations exist in France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Turkey, United States, Canada, Australia, India, South Africa, Persia, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Income, £1,886 18*s.* 6*d.* Expenditure, £1,501 2*s.* 4*d.*

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Societies for the Defence of Protestantism.

1. PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY.
2. PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.
3. PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
4. CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

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1. The Protestant Reformation Society and Church Mission to Roman Catholics in Great Britain.

Extract from 39th Annual Report.

Secretary—Mr. JAS. MILLER. *Office*—17, Berners Street, Oxford Street. W.C.

THE CONSTITUTION.—The Protestant Reformation Society carries on its work, in connexion with the established Churches of England and Scotland; that is, it acts parochially in both countries, its agents being superintended by the Clergy of the Parishes or Districts in which they labour. Thus while two great sister Churches are united together in the good work, there is no infringement upon the peculiar rights or privileges of either. None but members of the Church of England can be appointed to stations in England; and none but members of of the Church of Scotland (Established), to Stations in Scotland.

THE PLAN OF OPERATION.—On the application of the Clergy, the Society appoints earnest-minded, devoted men (clergymen and especially laymen) to labour amongst Roman Catholics, seeking to bring them to Jesus who alone is "the Way, the Truth, and the Life;" and to confer with such Protestants as, being exposed to the attacks of Romanism, are in danger of being seduced from their allegiance to Christ. This agency is trained.

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The Society publishes and circulates books and tracts on the Romish Controversy, suitable for the instruction both of Protestants and Roman Catholics, some of these have a very large circulation, both amongst the clergy and the laity.

THE PRESENT AGENCY.—The Society at present employs Missionaries and Readers at the following places: —

ENGLAND.

Stations.	*Superintendents.*
Birkenhead	Rev. A. Knox
Bradford	A Local Committee.
Brighton	Rev. E. Clay.
Chester	A Local Committee.
Edgbaston & West Birmingham.	Rev. Geo. Lea.
Hastings	A Local Committee.
Ipswich	Rev. Geo. Stokes.
Liverpool	Rev. Dr. Taylor.
Mayfield	The Vicar,
Northampton	A Local Committee.
Salford	Rev. T. A. Stowell.
Sheffield	The Vicar.
Stone, Staffordshire	Rev. J. Ford.
Torquay	The. Rev. R. Fayle.
Wolverhampton	Rev. B. Wright.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	A Committee of all the Clergy.
Edinburgh	Rev. Dr. Nisbet.
Greenock	Rev. F. L. Robertson.

During the year, 10,085 Tracts have been gratuitously distributed, and 122 Books granted to individuals or libraries, while nearly 9,000 of the former, and 215 of the latter, have been sold. Lectures, Meetings, and Sermons have also been held or preached in 70 or 80 different towns.

Income, £4,368, 19*s.* 5*d.* Expenditure, 3,937 15*s.* 10*d.*

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2. The Protestant Alliance.

Extract from 15th Annual Report.

Secretary—CHAS. BIRD, ESQ. *Office*—7, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street. E.C.

OBJECT.—To maintain and defend, against all the encroachments of Popery, the Scriptural doctrines of the Reformation, and the principles of religious liberty, as the best security, under God, for the temporal and spiritual welfare of this kingdom.

And for this purpose—

To awaken British Christians of various classes, and of different opinions on politics and Church government to such a sense of Christian patriotism as shall lead them, in the exercise of their constitutional privileges, to regard the interests of Protestantism as the paramount object of their concern; keeping minor, and merely political, differences in subordination to this great end.

To unite the Protestants of the empire in a firm and persevering demand, that the national support and encouragement given to Popery of late years should be discontinued. In this demand would be included all endowments of Popery, in every form, and of every kind, drawn from the public revenues,—the concession of rank and precedence to Romish ecclesiastics,—and the allowance of conventual establishments not subject to the inspection and control of the law.

To extend, as far as may be practicable, the sympathy and support of British Christians to those in foreign coun-

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tries who may be suffering oppression for the cause of the Gospel; and to seek to call forth the influence of the British Government to obtain for Protestants, when residing in Roman Catholic countries, religious liberty equal to that which is granted to Roman Catholics in Great Britain, especially the liberty of public worship, and of burying their dead according to their own rites; and, above all, freedom in the use and circulation of the Word of God.

CONSTITUTION.—The Protestant Alliance is a body composed of persons of various political opinions, and holding different views on Church matters. The one link which unites all these, is a firm conviction, that the object which the Alliance has in view, is of far higher importance than any of those topics on which the members differ from each other.

PUBLICATIONS.—The Committee publish a "Monthly Letter," containing important facts on Romish movements, price 2*s*. 6*d*. per annum, paid in advance. Papers on subjects of interest are issued as occasion requires, and Parliamentary Bills and Returns are obtained, and analyses or reprints are made and extensively circulated among Members of Parliament, and other persons of influence.

Income, £2,005 13*s*. Expenditure, £1,670 7*s*. 11*d*.

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3. The Protestant Association.

Extract from 31st Annual Report.

Secretary—Mr. T. Smith,—*Office*—11, Buckingham Street, Strand. W.C.

The following are the Fundamental Resolutions of the Protestant Association, adopted 1835.:—

I. That the influence of true religion over a people forms the best security for their individual rights, and the surest basis of national prosperity.

II. That the British Constitution acknowledges, in its principles and laws, the Sovereignty of Almighty God, and the Supreme Authority of His Holy Word, and has provided for the Scriptural Instruction of the people by its religious Establishments.

III. That in opposition to this principle of the Constitution, doctrines have of late been propagated, that religion is unconnected with the duties of Legislation,—that in the eye of the State all religions are alike—and that support should be equally given or denied to all.

IV. That under cover of these doctrines, the members of the Church of Rome are zealously exerting themselves to destroy the Protestant character of the Constitution, and that the first object to which they direct their efforts, is the overthrow of the Established Churches, as forming the main obstacles to their ulterior designs.

V. That to counteract these efforts, all who venerate the Word of God, and value the British Institutions, should be called on to co-operate in pointing out to the people the

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peculiar dangers of the present time, and in taking measures to inspire them with a just sense of the blessings and benefits of the Protestant Constitution.

Income, £405 3*s.* 7*d.* Expenditure, £403 7*s.* 0*d.*

4. Church Association.

INSTITUTED 1865.

A. W. CRUIKSHANK, ESQ., 8, Adam Street, Adelphi, Strand. W.C.

ITS object is to defend the Church. A revision of the Liturgy, forms no part of its plan. That question it does not entertain. Its aim is to stop Romanizing practices within the Church, and this it seeks to do:—

By publishing information, holding public meetings, presenting memorials, &c.

By pressing for an authoritative disapproval and suppression of all ceremonies, vestments, and ornaments which depart from the practice of the Church, as sanctioned by three centuries of usage.

By endeavouring to obtain—if necessary, through the appointment of a Royal Commission, or otherwise—such power for the rulers of the Church, and so clear a declaration of the law of the Church, as shall prevent the continuance of practices, which, being borrowed from Rome, corrupt the integrity, and endanger the safety of the Reformed Church of England.

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Chapel Building Societies.

English Congregational Chapel Building Society.

Secretary—Rev. J. C. Gallaway, A. M. *Office*—118, London Wall, Moorgate. E. C.

Income—English Fund	£8,594	19	5
Irish Fund	1,023	16	9
Grants—In aid of 40 English Chapels	4,945	15	0
In aid of 3 Irish Chaples	37	0	0
Expenditure—(Total) English Fund	6,653	5	10
„ Irish Fund	16	2	10

Baptist Building Fund.

Secretary—Mr. A. T. Bowser, Cromwell House, Hackney.

Income	£4,915	16	5
Loans and Grants	4,338	0	0
Home Expenses	371	8	0

The Wesleyan Chapel Committee.

General Secretaries—Revs. Bedford, and Edwards, Oldham Street, Chapel, Manchester.

Grants for Erection	£870	0	0
Extinction of debts	2,285	0	6
Loans	540	0	0

It is calculated that the whole sum expended on Wesleyan Trust-property during the year, amounts to £212, 305.

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Religious Societies having London as their Sphere of Operation.

1. LONDON CITY MISSION (Undenominational).
2. BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.
3. LONDON DIOCESAN HOME MISSION.
4. CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOCIATION.
5. RAGGED-SCHOOL UNION (Undenominational).
6. FIELD-LANE RAGGED-SCHOOLS (Undenominational).
7. RAGGED-CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION (Undenominational).
8. THEATRE SERVICES (Undenominational).
9. BIBLE-WOMEN (Undenominational).
10. RESCUE SOCIETY (Undenominational).
11. ST. GEORGE'S MISSION (Church of England).
12. MIDNIGHT-MEETING MOVEMENT (Undenominational).
13. FEMALE MISSION TO THE FALLEN (Undenominational).
14. GERMAN CITY MISSION.
15. THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
16. CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.
17. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION FOR YOUNG WOMEN (Undenominational).
18. LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.
19. LONDON DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.

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1. London City Mission.

Secretaries—Rev. J. Garwood M.A. and Rev. John Robinson. *Mission House*—8, Red Lion Square. W.C.

A diminution in the actual resources of the Mission has rendered it necessary to reduce the staff of Missionaries from 395 to 371; and even this number is too large for the present resources. Four Missionaries died during the year.

SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF MISSIONARIES, THEIR WORK, AND ITS RESULTS, IN THE YEAR 1865—6.

Missionaries	371
Hours spent in domiciliary visitation	524,159
Visits paid	2,038,272
Of which to the sick and dying	276,830
Scriptures distributed	6,959
Religious tracts distributed	3,229,660
Books lent	68,162
In-door Meetings and Bibles-classes held	47,841
Average attendance at ditto	35
Gross attendance at ditto	1,679,148
Out-door services held	4,630
Average attendance at ditto	92
Gross attendance at ditto	425,039
Readings of Scripture, in visitation	598,573
New Communicants	1,365
Restored to Church communion	220
Families induced to commence Family Prayer	576
Drunkards reclaimed	1,102
Unmarried couples induced to marry	298
Fallen females admitted to asylums, restored to their homes, or otherwise rescued	368
Shops closed on the Lord's day	173
Children sent to schools	8,637
Adults visited, who died	7,559
Of whom, visited by the missionary *only*	2,482
The proportion visited by the missionary *only*—nearly	1 in 3

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EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION.

The object of this Institution is to extend the knowledge of the Gospel among the inhabitants of London and its vicinity (especially the poor) without any reference to denominational distinctions, or the peculiarities of Church Government.

To effect this object, Missionaries of approved character and qualifications, who shall give themselves entirely to the work, shall be employed and paid by the Institution.

Their duty shall be to visit from house to house in the respective Districts that shall be assigned to them, read the Scriptures, engage in religious conversation, and urge those who are living in the neglect of religion to observe the Sabbath and to attend public worship. They shall also see that all persons possess the Scriptures, shall distribute approved religious tracts, and aid in obtaining Scriptural education for the children of the poor. By the approval of the Committee, they shall hold meetings for reading and expounding the Scriptures and prayer, and shall adopt such other means as the Committee may think necessary for the accomplishment of the Mission.

As the object of the Mission is to extend the knowledge of the Gospel, it is a fundamental law that the following doctrine be prominently taught by the Agents and publications of the Mission. They are given, "not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth. "All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us." "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." "The blood of Jesus Christ, God's Son, cleanseth from all sin." "Being justified

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by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." "Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." "Without holiness no man shall see the Lord." "Ye are sanctified—by the Spirit of our God."

The general business of the London City Mission shall be conducted by a Committee, consisting of an equal number of members of the Established Church and of Dissenters; and the Examiners of Missionaries shall consist of an equal number of Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers, all of whom, with the Treasurers, Secretaries, and Auditors, shall be members of the Committee, *ex officio*.

INCOME.

Contributions from London	£29,936	0	5
„ „ County	5,524	18	5
Legacies	2,027	9	9
Balance from 1865	2,768	11	0
By Magazines	43	6	1
TOTAL	£40,300	5	8

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries of Missionaries and Grants to ditto	£35,575	18	6
Mission House Expenses	3,277	16	10
TOTAL	£38,853	15	4

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2. Bishop of London's Fund.

Extract from 2nd Annual Report.
Secretary—G. H. CROAD, B.A. *Office*—46A, Pall Mall. S.W.

OBJECTS OF THE FUND.

To receive subscriptions and donations, payable either in one sum or through a term of years, contingent on the donor's life and adherence to his present intentions.

Such payments, if it be wished, may be made for the benefit of any specified neighbourhood in which the donor feels particularly interested.

It will be desirable that each donor should state also whether he wishes his money to go to a general fund, or to be applied specifically to any one of the following objects:—

Missionary Clergy or Additional Curates—to labour in the Diocese generally, under the Bishop's control, or to be confined in their operations to particular parishes.

Scripture-Readers; Mission-Women; Clergymen's Residences; Schools; Mission Rooms or School Churches; Endowment of Old or New Districts; Endowment of Curacies; Building of Churches.

INCOME for 1865, £48,248 15*s*. Six Sites have also been given to the Fund. The Balance from 1864, was £74,137 11*s*. 7*d*. Expenditure, £45,484 8*s*. 10*d*. Leaving a Balance of £76,901 17*s*. 9*d*.

One hundred and nine Clergymen have been wholly, or in part, supported out of the Fund, at a cost of £15,085, also 52 Scripture-Readers and 18 Parochial Mission-Women at a cost of £2,815.

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Grants to the amount of £28,265 have been voted on account of 32 Churches; 13 of the Churches thus aided have already been endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

In 61 Mission Districts, £17,104 2*s*. 3*d*. has been voted for building, leases, &c. £8,800 has been voted for 19 School Buildings, and £1000 has been given to the Diocesan Board of Education for the fittings and maintenance of new Schools during the first year of their existence. £1,700 has been voted for 9 Parsonage Houses, £8,525 10*s*. has been voted for Church Sites, £8,389 for School Sites, and £9,446 19s. 3*d*. for sites for Mission Stations. Various payments have also been made on account of special local Donations; 44 Churches have thus been directly or indirectly assisted, in which will be 41,000 sittings, nearly 31,000, of these being free.

N.B.—One of the recent regulations of the Ecclesiastical Commission is, that each Church, having a population attached to it of 5,000, may, on being consecrated, secure in perpetuity an endowment of at least £200 a year.

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3. Diocesan Home Mission.

Abstract from 9th Annual Report.

Secretaries—The Revs. W. H. Freemantle, M.A., and Jos. Bardsley, M.A.
Office—121, Pall Mall.

The Diocesan Home Mission shall be under the immediate direction of the Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by a Council, consisting of the Vice-Presidents, the Deans of St Paul's and Westminster, the Archdeacons of the Diocese, and of 20 Laymen and 20 Clergy.

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The rights of all Incumbents, in whose Parishes or Districts the Missionaries shall be appointed to work, shall in all respects be preserved inviolate—the Missionaries being employed or continued in any locality only with the consent of the Incumbent.

The Missionary Clergy shall be nominated by the Bishop, and be under his control, with reference to their spheres of duty and their continuance therein. If any question should arise as to the residence of any Missionary, such question shall be determined by the Bishop.

Beside the Missionary Clergy who shall devote themselves entirely to Mission work, it shall be lawful to secure the services of other Clergymen of the Church of England from any quarter, who may be willing and otherwise specially fitted, to do Mission Work for a limited period.

The Institution does not contemplate the application of its funds to the payment of lay-agents, but nothing contained in these rules is intended to prevent the employment of such persons to assist the Missionary Clergy with the consent of the Incumbent.

Where any Mission shall be undertaken, the Missionary Clergy employed shall be engaged, as their ordinary function, in preaching and teaching the people in such neglected places as may be assigned to them, in organizing schools and superintending the same, and in establishing other institutions having for their object the reformation and well-being of the people; but they shall not be employed in performing the duties of ordinary Curates.

The funds of the Institution will be applied to the payment of stipends to the Clergy employed in such Mission Work; the rent of such schools, chapels, and other temporary buildings, as they may require from time to time to

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officiate in, and other expenses incurred in carrying out the objects of the Institution.

The Mission Employs 44 Clergymen, 34 of whom are supported by grants from the Bishop of London's Fund.

Income £8,950 12*s.* 1*d.* inclusive of £5,478 10*s.* 4*d.* from the Bishop of London's Fund. Expenditure £7,628 13*s.* 2*d.*

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4. Church of England Scripture Reader's Association.

Abstract of 22nd Report.

Secretary—The Rev. M. Rainsford, M. A. *Offices*—9, Spring Gardens. S.W.

The Society made 176 grants during the year. Income, £13,730 2*s.* including £2,867 14*s.* 11*d.* from Bishop of London's Fund. Expenditure £13,238 14*s.* 9*d.*

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5. The Ragged-School Union.

Abstract from 22nd Report.

Secretary—M. J. G. Gent. *Office*—1, Exeter Hall, Strand. W. C.

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES.

That the name of this Asociation be "The Ragged School Union," and that its area of operations be within a circle around London, the radius of which shall extend 24 miles from Charing Cross.

That the objects of this Union be to encourage and assist those who teach in Ragged Schools; to help such by small grants of money, where advisable; to collect and

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diffuse information respecting schools now in existence, and promote the formation of new ones; to suggest plans for the more efficient management of such Schools and for the instruction of the children of the poor in general; to visit the various Schools occasionally, and observe their progress; to encourage Teachers' Meetings, and Bible Classes; and to assist the old as well as the young in the study of the Word of God.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

Six new School Buildings have been erected. The additional operations commenced during the past year, consist of :—

Sunday Schools	17	Ragged Churches	7
Day Schools	7	Coal Club	1
Evening Schools	14	Bible Classes	2
Industrial Classes	2	Parents' Meetings	9
Penny Banks	9	Bands of Hope	2
Clothing Clubs	4	Total of new operations	74

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

The number of School Buildings is 177, in which are conducted 326 Sunday Schools, with an average attendance of	26,000
In the 204 Day Schools there are 27,700 names on the books, and the average attendance is	18,750
In the 217 Evening Schools the number of names on the books is 13,000 and the average attendance is	8,234
Making a total of 747 Schools, and an attendance of	52,984
The number of Voluntary Teachers during the year was	3,029
The number of paid Teachers	396
The number of Paid Monitors	480
TOTAL	3,905

Bible-Clases are held in 63 of the Schools and are attended by about 2,000 of both sexes.

In the Refuges 440 boys and girls are provided with board and education till able to obtain self-support.

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A capitation grant of £3 per year is received towards the support of each of the inmates.

Clothing Clubs are carried on in 79 of the Schools, and with them are connected Industrial and Sewing Classes.

During the Year, 1,924 Scholars are recorded to have found situations.

Mission Services are conducted in 90 schools with an average attendance of 4,944.

Flower Shows, and Industrial Exhibitions have been held in connexion with some of the Schools.

Country Excursions are very general. Dinners to sickly children have been given once a fortnight in several Schools; the cost of a Dinner is about *5d.* per head. The Rag-collecting Brigade was suspended at the beginning of the year. (It is now once more in operation). The Shoeblack Brigade have pursued their calling. The number of youths employed, was 313, and their earnings amounted to £7,002 15*s.* 10*d.*

INCOME.

Balance from previous year	£1,129	10	1
Donations, &c.	3,986	7	9
Legacies	2,307	0	8
Sale of Bibles and Magazines	115	17	6
TOTAL	£7,538	16	0

EXPENDITURE.

Grants to Schools, &c.	£4,368	4	1
Magazines and Bibles	384	17	6
Reports, Offices Salaries, &c, &c.	880	6	8
TOTAL	£5,633	8	3

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6, Field-Lane Ragged Schools.

Abstract from 23rd Annual Report.

SCHOOLS AND REFUGES—West Street, Holborn Hill. E.C.

Secretary—Mr. S. TAWELL, 31, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE Institution is open for Bible Schools on Sunday morning, afternoon, and evening, and on Friday evening. Special service for parents on Sunday evening. Day and Infant Schools every day, except Saturday. Class for elder boys, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Refuge men and boys' class, Monday and Tuesday evenings. Penny bank, Monday evening. Boys' industrial classes, Tailors' and Shoemakers, Tuesday evening. Mothers' classes, Monday evening. Girls' industrial class, Tuesday evening. Girls' night school, Thursday evening. Ragged Church service, Sunday morning. The Male Night Refuge for the Homeless may be viewed daily, in the morning from 11 to 12, in the afternoon from 3 to 4; also every night, from 9 to 10 o'clock, and the Female Refuge, any hour from 11 A.M., to 9 P.M.

Income, £4,918 7*s* 4*d*. Expenditure, £4,108 6*s* 8*d*.

7. The Ragged Church and Chapel Union.

Abstract from 13th Annual Report.

Secretary—MR. W. A. BLAKE. *Office*—4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross. W.

RULES.

THAT the object of the Association be primarily, to raise funds to assist in providing buildings for Places of Worship

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on Sundays, and which may be used for general school purposes during the week, for the sole and exclusive use of the Destitute Poor of the Metropolis; and that the mode of effecting this, be by grants of money to Local Committees engaged in adapting, or erecting buildings for such purposes.

That besides this primary object the Association may, whenever it shall seem necessary and advisable, irrespective of any Local Committee, adapt or erect rooms and buildings at its own expense, and assist in the payment of agents for the conduct of Public Worship, and in the circulation of books calculated to promote true religion among the destitute poor.

That, in the buildings which may be aided wholly or in part, by the funds of this Association the following doctrines, taken from Holy Writ, shall be prominently taught, viz. :—"All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God;" " In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God; and the word was made flesh and dwelt among us; " " Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God; " " The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin; " " Being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ; " " Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven, given among men whereby we must be saved;" " Without holiness no man shall see the Lord; " We are sanctified by the Spirit of God; and finally, that the Bible, and the Bible alone, contains all the knowledge necessary for salvation.

That the Agents who may be employed in such buildings shall not administer the ordinances of Baptism nor the Lord's Supper, but shall urge those who may become in-

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terested in the truths of the Gospel, or who may rise in the social scale to attend other places of worship, so that those provided by the Union may ever be secured to the classes for whom they were designed.

That before any grant of money is made by this Association, the whole scheme, together with the plan of the building to be adapted or erected by the applicants, shall be submitted to the Committee; and it shall be a condition precedent of any grant, that whenever the parties deviate from the letter or spirit of the foregoing Rules, they shall be bound to refund the amount which may have been granted to them.

There are 58 stations connected with the society, situated in the following metropolitan postal districts, in S. and S.W. 18; N. and N.E. 6; W. and N.W. 14; and in the East, 20; thus embracing every quarter of London.

Income, £409 17*s.* 3*d.* Expenditure, £368 17*s.* 11*d.*

8. Theatre Services.

Secretary—Ch. M. Sawell, Esq., 8, Red Lion Square. W.C.

Services have been conducted in Theatres and Music Halls by Clergymen of the Established Church and Evangelical Nonconforming Ministers. The attendance at all the places has varied from 8,100 to 11,100 every Sunday evening. Income for 1865, £1,190 10*s.* 8*d.* Expenditure, £1,128 16*s.* 1*d.*

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9. Bible-Women—Our Friends in Council.

Secretary—MRS. RANYARD, 13, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square.

Two hundred and thirteen Bible Women have been at work during 1866 in London alone. A Mission room is established in each of the Districts, and Mothers' Meetings are held.

Each of the Missions costs about £50 per annum. Income, betwen £10,000 and £11,000. The Bible Women have rendered great service during the past year in the districts which have been affected with Cholera. Not one of them has fallen a victim to the Disease, and only one has been attacked with it.

10. The Rescue Society; or, the Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children.

Extract from 13th Annual Report

Secretary—MR. DANIEL COOPER. *Offices*—85, Queen Street, Cheapside. E.C.

GENERAL OBJECTS.—This society admits both fallen and unfallen females.

Applicants are eligible from all parts of the country, and are admitted at all times.

Applicants needing it are placed in Hospitals, and supplied with the necessary requirements.

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Destitute young women of good character desirous to emigrate are assisted in obtaining a free passage and a supply of clothing.

Young women subject to temptations and danger in their situations, are protected.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE HOMES.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Family Homes, are for girls from twelve to sixteen years of age, who have not strayed from the path of virtue, but are in circumstances of danger.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, are Homes for those who have strayed from the path of virtue.

No. 4 is a Home specially appropriated for a younger class of fallen girls, the age being from eight to sixteen.

There are also several Private Homes with Christian families, for those who, though fallen, would be liable to be injured by associating with the more corrupted.

SYSTEM OF THE HOMES.—The Homes are on the family principle, from 15 to 30 only being associated together.

These "Family Homes" are placed under the care of pious married women or widows.

There is nothing to distinguish any of the houses belonging to the Society from private residences.

There is not a strict uniformity of dress, nor are the inmates confined by bolts or bars.

The hair is not cut off.

The diet is on a liberal scale.

Those who have strayed from the path of virtue are not associated with other girls.

A proper classification of the young women is one of the Society's most important principles; and one object of having the Homes situated in widely different parts of London, is that girls associated with bad companions may

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be removed to an opposite part of London from that in which they live.

LIST OF THE SOCIETY'S HOMES.

No. 1. FAMILY HOME, Bridgefield House, Wandsworth, S.W. For 20 girls, under the care of MRS. POULTNEY.

No. 2. FAMILY HOME, 27, Church Row, Hampstead. N.W. For 20 girls, under the care of MRS. ENGLAND.

No. 3. FAMILY HOME, 9, Henstridge Villas, Ordnance Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. For 20 girls, under the care of MRS. WEYLLAND.

No. 4. MARYLEBONE HOME, 205, Great Portland Street. For 25 girls, under the care of MRS. WALTON.

No. 5. HAMPSTEAD HOME, 28, Church Row, Hampstead. N.W. For 30 young women, under the care of MRS. GOLDING.

No. 6. ST, PANCRAS HOME, 13 Camden Street, Camden Town. N.W. For 25 young women, under the care of MRS. SPINK.

No. 7. DOVER HOME, 54, St. James's Street, Dover. For 25 young women, under the care of MRS. CHAWKLEY.

No. 8. GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD HOME, Maze Hill Cottage, Maze Hill, GREENWICH. S.E. For 20 young women, under the care of MRS. GARROD.

No. 9. SOUTHWARK HOME, 150, New Kent Road. S.E. For 20 young women, under the care of MRS. MCARTHUR.

No. 10. STOKE NEWINGTON HOME, 48, Church Street, Stoke Newington. N. For 30 young women, under the care of MRS. THODEY.

No. 11. TEMPORARY HOME, 85, Queen Street, Cheapside. Under the care of MRS. BACON.

Income, £7,482 14s. 2*d*. Expenditure, £7,287 10s. 1*d*.

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11. St. George's Mission.

Abstract of 10th. Report.

Secretary—Rev. C. F. Lowder. *Office*—Wellclose Square, London.

Mission House—Wellclose Square. *St. Stephen's Home*—Calvert Street, St. George's, East.

This is the First Mission of the Church of England established in London, and is now engaged in ministering to the souls and bodies of 10,000 persons in one of the most destitute parishes of the East of London.

It maintains five Clergy; A District Church and Mission Chapel, with daily Services, frequent Sermons, and Classes for religious instruction. Seven daily and Sunday Schools. Evening Classes for adults and boys at work. A working Men's Club, with lectures, reading, and musical entertainments. A Penny Bank, Clothing Clubs, and Charities for the relief of the poor and sick. A House of Mercy for 30 fallen women or girls of the East of London. A Convalescent Home for 30 patients at Seaford, Sussex. The Sisterhood in connection with it visit the poor and sick, teach in the schools, &c., and maintain and manage, an Industrial School for the training of 40 girls for service.

INCOME.

Subscriptions, &c. - - - - - -	£1,709 16 11
Bishop of London's Fund - - - - -	110 0 0
Total - -	£1,819 16 11

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EXPEDNDITURE.

Last Year's Deficiency	£179	2	7
Church and School Fund (Repaid)	276	0	0
Mission House	561	0	1
Schools	212	8	5
Poor	272	13	10
Clergy	72	10	0
Church Expenses	259	1	4
Advertising	30	2	0
Printing, Stationery, and Sundries	37	11	1
Working Men's Club	54	9	0
House of Mercy	297	11	4
TOTAL	£2,252	9	8

HOUSE OF MERCY—Income — Subscriptions, &c., and Washing, £944 2*s.* 8*d.* Expenditure, Housekeeping, &c., £917 15*s.* 1*d.*

Cholera Relief Fund amounted to £2,006 0*s.* 2*d.*, of which £1,392 5*s.* 4*d.* has been expended.

12. Midnight-Meeting Movement.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Secretary—MR. J. STABB. *Office*—5, Red Lion Square. W.C.

FOR six years this work has been carried on, and notless than 1,000 girls, annually, have been saved, directly or indirectly, through its labours. Every Midnight Meeting held is attended by a number of poor girls, varying from 30 to 300. The Gospel is faithfully proclaimed to them; and no Meeting has been held without success. During the year ending March, 1866, 26 Meetings were held in London, 3 in the Provinces, and two Meetings were held at Islington, of fast young men, when pointed addresses were delivered by Brownlow North, Esq., and S. A. Blackwood, Esq.

The number of Midnight-Meeting cases taken to the

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"Home of Hope" during the year just closed, is as follows :—Admitted, 63; Sent to Service, 16; Married, 2; Sent to Friends, 16; Sent to Hospitals, 8; Left, 14; In the Homes, 7; Married from former years, 4.

So far as we can judge, the young women placed in situations and those restored to their friends continue to do well. This is true also, generally speaking, of the young women rescued in former years.

During the year 1865, fifty-five poor young women were received into the Homes connected with the London Reformatory Institution, 200, Euston Road, N.W., from the Midnight Meetings, of whom the majority are doing well, besides the very many admitted in previous years.

The number received at "The British Penitent female Refuge" is as follows :—28 have been received during the year; 18 still in the Home; 3 sent to service; 1 discharged; 1 sent to the hospital, and ultimately restored to her mother; 5 left at their own request. Income, £1,319 1*s.* 2*d.* Expenditure £1,247, 16*s.* 11*d.*

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13. The Female Mission to the Fallen.

IN CONNEXION WITH THE REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.

Extract from 8th Annual Report.

Secretary—A. O. CHARLES, ESQ. *Office*—24, New Street, Spring Gardens. S.W.

EIGHT Agents are employed by the Mission. Through their agency 284 cases have been assisted in various ways. Of these 160 were placed in Refuges, Homes, and Penitentiaries, while 124 were helped by other means. Of those in Institutions—53 are still in the Homes and doing

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well, 53 have been sent to service, 14 have been restored of their friends 25 have left for various reasons; 5 have been sent to Hospitals. Of 28 no returns received from the Managers. Of the 124 who were helped without being sent to an Institution—50 were assisted with clothes and got to service, 28 were restored to their friends, 14 were sent to Hospitals and Workhouses, 26 left after being for a time with the Missionary, 6 have married. Income, £1,128 1*s.* 7*d.*

14. German City Mission.

Abstract from 17th Annual Report.
Secretary—DR. C. SHOELL, The Savoy, Strand. W.

THIS Mission employs 2 Missionaries and 3 Teachers. Income, £4,03 8*s.* 1*d.* The School-House belonging to the Mission is situate in Leman Street, Whitechapel.

15. Young Men's Christian Association.

Secretary—W. E. SHIPTON ESQ. *Institute*—145, Aldersgate Street.

THIS Association, first formed in 1844, seeks to promote "the spiritual and mental welfare of young men". Its members are supposed to be converted young men, and their duty, as members, is to labour for the conversion of their associates in business and ordinary life.

The Society is therefore Missionary in its character.

There are over 2,000 Members on the roll of the Association. At the end of 1863, the number of corresponding Societies in Great Britain and Ireland was 149. For an account of simialar Associations in other countries see under the heads of France, Germany, America, &c., &c.

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16. Church of England Young Men's Society.

Abstract of 22nd Report.

Hon. Secretary—Rev. J. A. MacCaul. M.C. *Office*—169, Fleet Street. E.C.

The object of the Society shall be to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of young men—by direct Missionary efforts among them; by Bible Classes, Devotional Meetings, Libraries, Lectures, and other like means; and by disseminating among them Missionary principles and information, to lead them to engage in personal labours for the spiritual good of others at home and abroad.

The Society has a Central Reading Room at 169, Fleet Street, where periodicals, are supplied and classes held. There are 15 Metropolitan and 16 County Branches.

17. Christian Association for Young Women.

Extract from 4th Report.

Secretary—Miss Walsh. *Office*—118, Pall Mall. S.W.

OBJECTS OF ASSOCIATION.

The collection and distribution of funds in aid of Boarding-Houses, and other Missionary and Domestic Agencies for the benefit of young women in London, without interfering with the separate and independent action of each establishment.

The simultaneous circulation of the Bible, by means of these various agencies.

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The formation of Young Women's Bible Classes throughout London, and the establishment of Class Rooms, Libraries, and Boarding Houses, by persons of different localities.

The promotion of union among all engaged in this work, on the common basis of the great Evangelical doctrines of the Bible.

Bible classes are held every Sunday afternoon in the different Class Rooms and Boarding-Houses connected with the Association, as follows:—

At 17 Craven Street, Strand - - - -	at Half-past 3 o'clock, p.m.
„ 40, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square - - - -	ditto
„ Tryon House, 115, Sloane Street - - - -	ditto

Tea is provided, gratuitously, after the Classes. The rooms in each locality are also open on different week-day evenings for Bible Classes, Prayer Meetings, and Classes for secular instruction, from 7 to half-past 9, p.m.

Income, £660 19*s.* 10*d.* Expenditure, £574 9*s.* 9*d.*

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18. London Congregational Chapel Building Society.

Extract from 18*th Annual Report.*

Secretary—Mr. J. T. Brighton. *Office*—7, Blomfield Street, Finsbury. E.C.

Grants and Loans made to 28 Chapels to the amount of £7,355 4*s.* 1*d.* Income, £9,457 8*s.* 7*d.* Expenditure (total), £7,728 13*s.* 4*d.*

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19. London Diocesan Chapel Building Society.

Extract from 11th Annual Report.

Secretary—Rev. W. D. Maclagan. M.A. *Office*—21 Regent Street, Piccadilly. S.W.

Income, £10,086 5*s*. Expenditure £7,195 1*s*. 6*d*. Of this sum £5,695 6*s*. 8*d*. was expended in grants; £180 was expended in loans; and £382 10*s*. was expended on account of the mission Fund.

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Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control.

Secretary—J. C. Williams, Esq. *Office*—2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St., London.E.C.

Object.—The abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability, or confer privilege, on ecclesiastical grounds, upon any subject of the realm.

The discontinuance of all payments from the Consolidated Fund, and of all Parliamentary grants and compulsory exaction for religious purposes.

The application to secular uses, after an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, of all national property now held in trust by the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and, concurrently with it, the liberation of those Churches from all State control.

Primary Rules.—The means resorted to by the Society shall be moral and constitutional only.

The Society shall pursue its object without reference to sectarian or party distinctions.

The Society shall not be held responsible for any acts or opinions of its friends or advocates, not performed or expressed with its authority and sanction.

Modes of Action.—The Society shall seek to attain its objects—By collecting and diffusing information, illustrative of the tendency and results of employing law in aid of religion.

By making use of the press, with a view to explain and further the Society's objects.

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By holding public meetings, and delivering lectures, on all questions within scope of the avowed aims of the Society.

By organizing the friends of the Society in such a manner as will best enable them to exert their combined influence on the public mind, and on Parliament.

By watching the proceedings of the Legislature, and of other public bodies, to prevent any infringement of civil liberty on religious pretexts.

By urging the duty of acquiring and exercising electoral power, for the return to Parliament of men of integrity, favourable to the Society's principles, and willing to advocate them.

Income, £7,740 1*s.* 8*d.* Expenditure, £6,043 5*s.* 5*d.*

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WALES.

The Calvinistic Church of Wales.

The Calvinistic Church of Wales is divided into 17 Welsh and 5 English Presbyteries. Three of the former are in England. The English Presbyteries embrace all the interests in Wales, and include several flourishing causes in the border counties of England.

Number of Ministers	320
Number of Preachers	279
Number of Members	97,020
Number of Chapels and Preaching-places	1,009

(*These were the Statistics in* 1863.)

Institutions—Home Missionary Society.—Object—To support weak English interests in the Principality, and to provide means of grace for the Welsh scattered throughout England. Foreign Missionary Society—*Secretary*, Rev. J. Roberts, Liverpool—has 5 Missionaries, with 2 Stations in India, and 2 in Brittany.

[*The Statistics of the other denominations in Wales are included in the summary of English denominations given on p.* 6.]

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SCOTLAND.

POPULATION IN 1861, 3,062,294.

THE proposal for the union of the United Presbyterian and the Free Churches has occupied a large measure of public attention during the past year. The question has been referred in both Churches to the Presbyteries, by whom it is to be discussed and reported upon. Grave difficulties lie in the way, and it is very doubtful whether the union can be effected, at least for the present.

The subject of innovations in public worship, was long and warmly discussed in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and finally the decision of the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale was confirmed. This decision was to the effect that instructions should be given to the Presbytery of Edinburgh to inquire into the methods in which public worship has for some time past been conducted by Dr. LEE in the old Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh.

An overture was also submitted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, calling on the Assembly to apply to Parliament to repeal the law of patronage. This proposition was introduced, in the hope that in this way the Free and other Presbyterian Churches might again become reconciled to the National Church. A Committee was appointed to consider the subject, and to report to the next Assembly.

Several doctrinal controversies have agitated the Churches. The Free Church Presbytery of Glasgow investigated the

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orthodoxy of one of their Ministers, the Rev. WALTER SMITH, in consequence of his having expressed the belief that the Ten Commandments, and indeed the whole of the Old Testament, were fulfilled; and, in their fulfilment, abrogated by Christ. Mr. SMITH's views were condemned, but he was to be allowed time to explain his opinions more completely. This he subsequently did, but not to the satisfaction of the Committee appointed to consider the whole case. The matter is next to come before the Synod.

The Glasgow Presbytery of the Church of Scotland reproved Dr. NORMAN MACLEOD for statements made by him respecting the fourth Commandment; but they accepted his declaration of attachment to the spirit of the Confession of Faith—a Confession which, as Dr. MACLEOD remarked, no one believed in every point.

The Congregationalists expressed, through some of their organs, their disapprobation of certain notions entertained by one of their Ministers on the subject of prayer.

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The Church of Scotland.

Lord High Commissioner—Lord Belhaven. *Moderator*—Rev. John Cook, D.D., Haddington.

The Church of Scotland is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries. This Church has also 4 Presbyteries and 6 Military Chaplains in England, 12 Presbyteries in Canada, 3 in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, 3 in New Brunswick, 1 in British Guiana, and 1 in Berbice.

Number of Ministers in Scotland - - -	1,287
„ „ in England - - - -	25
„ „ in the Colonies - - -	146
„ Missionaries and Native Teachers in India	69
„ Catechists in India - - - - - -	9
„ Missionaries to the Jews - - - -	5
Total -	1,541

The United Presbyterian Church.

Moderator—Rev. John McFarlane, D.D., London.

The United Presbyterian Church is divided into 31 Presbyteries, of which 4 are in England, and 1 in Ireland. The Presbyteries of Carlisle, Lancashire, and Newcastle, together with 11 Congregations in various Northern English towns, are formed into a subordinate Synod, called "The English Synod of the Presbyterian Church," of which the Rev. Dr. McKerrow, of Manchester, is the Moderator.

There is also a Synod in Jamaica, divided into 4 Presbyteries.

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Number of Ministers in Scotland and England -	583
" " Jamaica - - -	21
" Missionaries - - - - -	23
Evangelists and Native Teachers, about - - -	30
TOTAL - -	657
Number of Congregations - - - - - -	592
" Members - - - - - - -	172,752

Total sum of money raised for various purposes, ordinary, missionary, and benevolent, £264,701.

The Free Church.

Moderator—REV. WILLIAM WILSON, Dundee.

THE Free Church has 14 Synods and 71 Presbyteries.

Number of Ministers - - - - - - -	865
" Missionaries and Missionary Teachers in India and Africa - - - - - - -	47
" Professors in Theological Colleges - -	15
TOTAL -	927

SUMS RAISED FOR VARIOUS OBJECTS, FROM MARCH 1865 TO MARCH 1866.

Sustentation Fund - - - -	£122,045	18	1
Local Building Fund - - - -	55,038	8	7¾
Congregational Fund - - - -	118,792	11	5¾
Missions and Education - - - -	64,183	18	0
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	23,561	8	8
TOTAL - -	£383,572	4	10½

The aggregate amount of Funds, raised for all purposes by the Free Church of Scotland, in the 21 years from the disruption to 1864, is £6,558,187 2*s*. 0½*d*.

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Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

Moderator—Rev. John Kay, Castle Douglas.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod is divided into 6 Presbyteries.

Number of Ministers - - - - - - - -	42
Number of Missionaries (New Hebrides) - - - -	6
Total - -	48

Reformed Presbyterian Synod in Scotland.

Moderator—Rev. D. Henderson, Airdrie.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod in Scotland is divided into 2 Presbyteries. Number of Ministers, 5.

Synod of United Original Seceders.

Moderator—Rev. John Barr, Cupar-Angus.

The Synod of United Original Seceders is divided into 4 Presbyteries. Number of Ministers 23.

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Scottish Episcopal Church.

THE Scottish Episcopal Church is divided into 7 Dioceses, and has 154 Churches; number of Clergy 175, with 7 Bishops. There are also 11 English Episcopal Chapels in Scotland, with 9 regular Clergymen.

Roman Catholic Church in Scotland.

THE Roman Catholic Church in Scotland is divided into 3 districts, and has 123 Churches and Chapels, together with 4 Bishops and 180 Priests.

Congregational Churches.

THERE are 8 County Associations, with 105 Churches. Number of Ministers, 105.

The Congregational Union, which embraces most of the above Churches, is simply a Church and Home Mission Society. *Secretary*—Rev. DR. RUSSELL, Glasgow.

INCOME - - - - - - -	£1,671 15 1
EXPENDITURE.	
Grants - - - - - - - -	£1,719 18 3
Management - - - - - - -	211 16 8
TOTAL - -	£1,931 14 11

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Evangelical Union and Affiliated Churches.

President—Rev. W. Anderson, Perth.

The Evangelical Union has 56 churches, 2 of which are in England, and 1 in Ireland. Eight other churches are doctrinally associated with the Union. Number of ministers, 57.

Baptists.

The Baptists have 89 Churches, with 85 ministers.

Wesleyan-Methodists.

The Wesleyan-Methodists have 34 Ministers stationed in Scotland.

Unitarians.

The Unitarians have 6 Churches and 5 Ministers.

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HOME MISSIONS.

Home Missions of the Church of Scotland.

Secretary—Mr. J. Marshall, S.S.C. Chambers, 15, Young Street, Edinburgh.

The operations consist of one main scheme and several branches. The main scheme is the subsidizing of Chapels in various parts of the country; and the three branches now sustained are Church Building, Home Evangelization, and Aid to large Highland parishes, where there are more Churches than one.

During 1865, the Committee aided 60 Chapels and 38 Mission Stations to the extent of £2,135 for the Chapels, and £1,435 for Mission Stations. Fifteen grants, amounting to £1,819, were made towards Church Building, twelve grants, amounting in all to £350, for Home Evangelization, and 8 grants, amounting in all to £315, for large Highland parishes. Income, £5,046 10*s.* 11*d.*

In addition to this sum, £15,424 11*s.* 8*d.* was raised for Church Building in 34 parishes, and also large sums for Parish Missions, &c. The whole sum raised for Home Missions by the Church of Scotland was £49,734 7*s.* 1*d.*

Home Missions of the United Presbyterian Church.

Secretary—Rev H. M. Macgill. *Mission Premises*—66, Virginia st., Glasgow.

These Missions render help to weak Churches, employ Catechists, and promote the formation of new centres of operation, especially in England. Income, £10,183 11*s.* 10*d.*

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Expenditure, £11,285 1*s.* 7*d.* 107 Congregations received missionary supplements to the amount of £4,445, and 42 received pastoral supplements.

Free Church Home Missions and Church Extension.

Mission Stations supported	46
Territorial Charges (Ministerial)	16
„ (Nonministerial)	16
Church Extension Charges, drawing grants	26
Temporary Missions	7
Stations in large Towns	3
Congregations receiving grants for Student Missionaries	36

Income, £11,595 7*s.* 2*d.* Expenditure, £9,139 9*s.* 6*d.*

Committee Free Church for the Highlands and Islands.

The number of Stations supplied during the year was 47. Evangelistic efforts were also made at the fishing stations on the coast. The number of preachers employed was 35.

INCOME	£5,072 1 2
EXPENDITURE.	
Salaries	£2,153 4 4
Bursaries, &c.	1,262 8 3
TOTAL	£3,415 12 7

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FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Foreign Missions of the Church of Scotland.

Convener of Committee for the Year—Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.

Sphere—India;—5 Stations, viz.: Calcutta (Educational Institution with 843 pupils); Madras(Educational Institute, Native Churches at Madras, Vellore, and Secunderabad); Bombay (Institution with 281 pupils); Gyah (Orphanage as well as Mission); Sealkote and Goojrat (Missions, and also Orphanage supported by Scottish Ladies' Association).

Summary of Statistics—13 European Agents, 4 Native Pastors, 10 Catechists, 32 Teachers, 250 Communicants, and about 2,000 pupils.

INCOME.

Balance from 1864	£3,387	4	5
Collections, Contributions, &c.	5,702	0	5
Dividends, &c., &c.	1,675	18	6
Total	£10,765	3	4

EXPENDITURE.

For Missionary Establishments	£4,981	9	3
Management, Outfits, &c.	534	0	7
Total	£5,515	9	10

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Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church.

Secretary—Rev. A. Somerville, D.D. *Mission Premises*—5, Queen Street Edinburgh.

The Missions are divided into 8 separate fields of labour, viz.:—Jamaica, Trinidad, Old Calabar, Kaffraria, Aleppo, Algiers, Rajpootana, and China. There are 40 Congregations, with a membership of 5,740 persons. Agents employed:—38 ordained European Missionaries, 2 Medical Missionaries, 6 ordained Native Missionaries, 2 Native Preachers, 12 European Teachers, and upwards of 100 Native Evangelists and Teachers; or an educated agency of fully 160 persons. Income, £24,342 16*s.* 4*d.* Expenditure, £21,629 2*s.* 6*d.*

Foreign Missions of the Free Church of Scotland.

Abstract of Report for 1866.
Convener—Rev. A. Duff, D.D. *Secretary*—Mr. Henry Tod, W. S.
Office—Head of Mound, Edinburgh.

Spheres of Operation, and Agents.

	India.	*Kaffraria*	*Total.*
Central and Branch Stations.	42	28	70
Agency—			
Ordained European Missionaries	17	5	22
„ Native „	7	...	7
Licensed Native Preachers	3	...	3
European Missionary Teachers (Male)	6	2	8
„ „ „ (Female)	5	1	6
Medical Missionaries	2	...	2
East Indian Christian Teachers	2	...	2
Native Christian „ (Male)	62	18	80
„ „ „ (Female)	18	3	21
Catechists	5	2	7
Scripture Readers and School Visitors	8	6	14
Colporteurs	9	1	10
Students for the Ministry	7	...	7

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The Indian Missions are thus distributed:—8 Stations in Madras, 4 in Calcutta, 10 in Bombay, 1 in Puna, 5 in Nagpore. Two Missionaries were sent out during the year.

INCOME, 1865-6.

From Associations - - - - - -	£9189	18	6
Church Door Collections - - - - -	1,170	9	6
Donations - - - - - - - - -	3,118	11	0
Legacies - - - - - - - - -	3,134	1	6
Balance from previous year - - -	145	9	7
TOTAL - -	£16,758	10	1

Raised by the Ladies' Society for Female Education in India and Kaffraria - - -	£2,528	15	10
For Repair of Mission Premises in Bengal, destroyed by cyclone - - - -	£463	16	7

SUMS RAISED AT MISSION STATIONS.

Kaffraria Native churches, £326 13*s* 4*d*.; Government Grant, £375, School Fees, £714 6*s*. 7½*d*.; Contributions, &c. £34 13*s*. 5*d*. - - - - - - - - - - - -	£1,450	13	4½
Madras Financial Statement.—Contributed in India, £1,036 School Fees, £763; Government Grant-in-Aid, £1,144 -	2,943	16	0
Calcutta Financial Statement.—Contributed in India, in donations, subscriptions, and Church collections, £1,090; School Fees received at all the Stations, £2,064: Government Grant. in-Aid, £1,677; grant from Christian Vernacular Education Society, £25; interest on Scholarship, and other investments, £81 19*s*.; contributed by Native Church as above, £151, 10*s*.	5,062	0	0
Bombay Financial Statement.—Contributed in India, £1,058; School Fees, £146 10*s*.; interest on Scholarship Investments and subscriptions to Scholarship Fund, £218; subscriptions to Native Church Building Fund, £114 10*s*. -	1,537	0	0
Puna Financial Statement.—Contributed in India, £503; School Fees, £213; contributed to Orphanage Building Fund, £114	831	10	0
Nagpore.—Contributed in India, £272; School Fees £20; Government Grant-in-Aid, £400; Building Fund, £33; Native Churches, weekly Collections, £3 4*s*. - - - -	728	4	0
TOTAL - -	£12,552	13	4½

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EXPENDITURE.

Salaries of Missionaries, European & Native	£11,063	0	3
Expenses of Management, inclusive of Printing	1,155	0	1
Grants to Institutions in India - - -	2,112	10	0
Various Outfits, &c., &c. - - -	1,488	5	6
	£15,768	15	10
Raised and spent in India and Kaffraria -	12,555	13	5
Special Gifts sent direct from England and Australia - - - - - -	628	1	7
TOTAL - -	£28,952	10	10

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COLONIAL MISSIONS.

Committee of the Church of Scotland.

Secretary—Mr. Simon S. Laurie, Edinburgh.

Grants were made and help rendered to Churches in British North America, the West Indies, including British Guiana and the Argentine Republic, the Mauritius and Ceylon, New Zealand, Australia, and Queen's College, Kingston, Canada.

INCOME (inclusive of Balance) - -	£6,329	10 6
EXPENDITURE.		
Grants - - - - - - - - -	£2,794	12 10
Outfits, &c., &c. - - - - - -	1,693	10 3
Total - -	£4,488	3 1

Colonial and Continental Committee of the Free Church.

Secretary—Rev. G. Divorty, Edinburgh.

Help is given to several Evangelical Societies labouring in France and Belgium, and chaplaincies are sustained in several parts of Europe. A Presbytery has been formed in Italy with Ministers labouring in 8 different localities. Help is also afforded to the Colonial Churches.

INCOME - - - - - - - - -	£4,223	9 7
EXPENDITURE.		
For British North America and West Indies -	£551	10 0
Mediterranean Stations and Madeira - -	1,253	13 3
Australasia, Natal, and Java - - - -	1,528	8 0
Management, &c. - - - - - -	481	14 1
Total -	£3,815	5 4

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The Presbyterian Church in the Colonies.

THE Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America contains 6 Presbyteries with 90 Churches, has 2 Colleges (Theological and Dalhousie) and employs 4 Missionaries in the New Hebrides.

The Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick has 4 Presbyteries with 19 Churches.

The Canada Presbyterian Church has 14 Presbyteries with 305 Churches, many of them vacant, and a Theological College (John Knox's, Toronto).

There are 4 Presbyterian Churches in the West Indies, 4 in Africa (and also the Presbytery of Natal with 3 Churches); 6 in Asia—viz., at Calcutta, Cachar, Bombay, Penang, Singapore, and Batavia.

In Australasia there are :—

1. The Presbyterian Church of Victoria with 8 Presbyteries, 98 Churches, and 1 Missionary to Aborigines and 1 to Chinese.
2. The Presbyterian Church of South Australia with 12 Churches.
3. The Presbyterian Church of New South Wales with 7 Presbyteries and 54 Churches.
4. The Presbyterian Church of Queensland with 3 Presbyteries and 15 Churches.
5. The Free Presbytery of Tasmania with 3 Churches.
6. The Presbyterian Church of New Zealand with 4 Presbyteries and 1 Synod having altogether 53 Churches, and 1 Missionary to the Maories.

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MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.

Committee of the Church of Scotland for the Conversion of the Jews.

Secretary—J. TAWSE, ESQ., W. S., 23, York Place, Edinburgh.

FIVE Stations are occupied, viz.:—Alexandria, Beyrout, Constantinople, Salonica and Smyrna. There are also 2 agents in Abyssinia. At the 5 stations there are 7 schools, attended by about 500 children. 23 persons at Alexandria and Salonica are reported as enquirers.

INCOME - - - - - - - - -	£3,823 9 9

EXPENDITURE.

For the Five Stations - - - - -	£2,858 16 10
Abyssinian Mission - - - - - -	100 0 0
Outfits, &c., &c. - - - - - -	594 4 11
TOTAL - -	£3,553 1 9

Committee of Free Church for the Conversion of the Jews.

INCOME - - - - - - - - -	£6,374 2 6

EXPENDITURE.

For Salaries to Missionaries at Pesth, Constantinople, Breslau, Ancona, Prague, & Odessa	£1,741 13 4
Schools and General Expenses of Stations	1,683 6 2
Management, &c. - - - - - -	395 7 8
TOTAL - -	£3,820 7 2

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The National Bible Society of Scotland.

Secretaries—Rev. Dr. Goold, 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, and Mr. W. J. Slowan, 60, Virginia-st., Glasgow.

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES.

The object of the Society shall be to unite the friends of Bible circulation in Scotland, and to promote, by every legitimate means, the diffusion, both at home and abroad, of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, and without the accompaniment of the books commonly called the "Apocrypha."

The only version of the Holy Scriptures in the English language, which the Society shall circulate or hold in stock, shall be the authorized version; and, as regards translations into other languages, only such shall be adopted as shall be in harmony with the principles of the Society, and shall be approved of from time to time by the Board of Directors.

The issues during 1865 were—Bibles and Testaments, 214,334; portions, 28,800; total, 243,134.

INCOME.

Contributions, &c.	£5,700	3	6
Returns for Scriptures	8,133	12	3
Total	£13,833	15	9

EXPENDITURE.

Purchase of Bibles and Testaments	£8,795	0	10
Grants for Foreign Editions	1,080	2	10
Colportage in Italy, France, Ireland, Scotland, &c.	2,126	12	1
Expense of Management	1,404	10	7
Total	£13,406	6	4

[*The Issues and Income given are those of* 1866; *the Expenditure is that of* 1865.]

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Religious Tract and Book Society of Scotland.

INSTITUTED 1793.

Secretary—Rev. W. Boyd, 13, South Street, Andrew Street, Edinburgh.

The Society employs 159 Colporteurs, of whom 11 labour in England and the rest in Scotland. The number of periodicals and serials sold by their agents during the past year was more than 1,200,000. Number of tracts granted during the year, and monthly distributed by the Colporteurs, 851,617. Nearly all the Colporteurs are supported by subscriptions raised in the localities where they labour. The reported Income and Expenditure of the Society is therefore very small.

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IRELAND.

THE question of the Irish Church has been the subject of much debate during the past year, and as it is likely that it will continue, for some time to come, to receive considerable attention, it may be useful to record here a few statistics, and also some of the most pregnant utterances made regarding it during the course of the year.

Taking the whole population of the country, over 77 per cent. are Roman Catholics, and something like 11 per cent. belong to the Church of England.

On this Church of a small minority M. AUBREY DE VERE wrote as follows in "The Times" at the beginning of the year.

"What is the Ecclesiastical Settlement? It is one by which the whole of the ancient religious endowments of Ireland were, and are, taken from a nation and given to a small minority—taken from the poor and given to the rich. To the latter no blame. They have inherited their position, and suffer from it, as some of them know, scarcely less than the rest of the community. This is no landlord question. From the land a sacred reserve was set apart. Its purpose was to provide religious ministrations for the people on the land. It is alienated, and the people have to provide their religious ministrations at their own cost, imperfectly, and with the note of inferiority. This is a question not of theology, but of morals. Let it be conceded that the new teachers came with a message of peace and truth. But they took possession of the Church property. Their voice was

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the voice of JACOB; but their hand was the hand of ESAU. The nation at large refused to change. Its Church—let us speak plainly—stands disinherited by ancient laws, and legally, at least, proscribed by recent ones. This is the Ecclesiastical Settlement of Ireland.

"What, then, it will be asked, does Ireland require? I answer, Religious equality. I use this term advisedly, and in contradistinction to a more formidable one. The abolition of the ascendant Establishment would be but one means out of many for effecting equality. If no better be permitted, to this it must come at last. But there is such a thing as levelling *up* as well as levelling *down*. The principle of equality once heartily accepted, men of sense will not be long in finding both just and gentle means of applying it. If the wound of the nation can be healed without inflicting a wound upon any section of the nation, surely this must be the wisest and best course? No Catholic need seek for more. Religious communities do not flourish, as is too often assumed, at each other's expense. More often each one benefits indirectly by that which benefits an honourable competitor."

Lord KIMBERLEY gave it as his opinion, when speaking in the House of Lords in August, that there could be no settlement of the difficulties of Ireland unless the Irish Church were dealt with.

Mr. BRIGHT, in the course of his speech at the great Reform Meeting in Dublin, said:—

"They seem to forget this fact, that the Church in England or the Church in Scotland is not in any sense a foreign Church; that it has not been imposed in past times, and is not maintained now by force; that it is not in any degree the symbol of conquest; that it is not the church of a small

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minority, absorbing the ecclesiastical revenues and endowments of a whole kingdom; and they omit to remember or to discover, that if any Government attempted to plant by force the Episcopal Church in Scotland or the Catholic Church in England, the disorder and discontent which have prevailed in Ireland would be witnessed with tenfold intensity and violence in Great Britain."

Then, after a respectful reference to the Irish clergy, he added:—

"Every man of them is necessarily in his district a symbol of the supremacy of the few and of subjection by the many of the people; and although the amount of the revenue of the Established Church, as a sum payable as a tribute by a whole nation, may not be considerable, yet bear in mind that it is often the galling of the chain that is more tormenting than the weight of it. I believe that the removal of the Established Church would create a new political and social atmosphere in Ireland; that it would be felt by the people that the old things had passed away, and that all things had become new; that the Irishman and his faith were no longer to be condemned in his own country; and that for the first time Irishmen would fully believe that English people and the English Parliament intended to do justice to their country."

On the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland Mr. O'N. Daunt says:—

"So far as I know of the prelates and priests of Ireland, they would most certainly refuse to become the stipendiaries of the State in any form, and that no earthly consideration could induce them to relinquish the voluntary system as the means, and the only means, of support for the ministry of the Catholic Church of Ireland. We will have none of the temporalities of the Established Church.

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"We, the Irish Catholics, do not require State-endowment for our priesthood. We should, on the contrary, regard it as a dire calamity. Asking nothing for ourselves, we demand that the ecclesiastical State-revenues of Ireland shall no longer be devoted to the church of the minority. We demand that this shameless malversation of a national trust-property shall be terminated.

"I have spoken of the voluntary principle as being commended to our reason and endeared to our affections by the pregnant experience of more than three hundred years. But descending to the lower ground of mere expediency, I am convinced that in seeking the removal of the present grievance, any deviation from the principle of voluntaryism would be fatal to our prospects of success. That principle is the great bond which now unites us to the English Dissenters. If, yielding to any insidious influence, we were so foolish as to deviate one hair's breadth from voluntaryism; if we listened for a moment with approval to an offer of State-endowment, in any mode or form, for the Catholic clergy of Ireland, we should deservedly exchange the invaluable alliance of the English Dissenters for their bitter hostility."

The Irish Presbyterians are trying to obtain an addition to the *Regium Donum*. The following Statistics will show what this religious body is doing towards the support of its ministers and institutions. In the General Assembly for 1865, Mr. LEITCH, a layman, said, "In our Church we have, say, 530 congregations. Of this number 125, or between one-fourth and one-fifth of the whole, are paying £35 a year and under for the support of a Christian ministry amongst themselves. There are 125 congregations, paying at the rate of 13s. 6d. per week. Or take another class; there are

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107 congregations, or one-fifth of the whole, paying £30 a year and under, or less than 11s. 7d. per week. But beyond this low depth there is a lower still; there are 35 congregations paying at the rate of £20 a year and under, or less than 7*s.* 9*d.* per week. These statements are not made at random. We have published them to the world, and any one can verify them for himself by an analysis of our statistics. The average amount paid to each minister is £70 per annum: *i.e.*, if the whole of the 530 Churches are reckoned; but to more than three-fourths of the 530 the average is only £46.

In Scotland, where there is no *Regium Donum*, the United Presbyterians pay an average of £180, and the Free Church £190.

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General Statistics of Ireland.

POPULATION IN 1861, 5,764,543.

In 1861 the numbers belonging to the different Denominations were as follows.

ROMAN CATHOLICS	4,490,583
EPISCOPALIANS	678,661
PRESBYTERIANS	528,992
METHODISTS	44,532
INDEPENDENTS	5,062
BAPTISTS	4,165
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS	3,812
OTHER PERSUASIONS	8,414
JEWS	322

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Statistics of the various Protestant Denominations.

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT has 2 ARCHBISHOPS, 10 BISHOPS' and about 5,200 CLERGY.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (*Moderator* for 1866-7—REV. D. WILSON, D.D., Limerick) has 37 Presbyteries, one of them in India, 556 Congregations, and 599 Ministers. Of the whole number of Congregations, 538 are reported as having 123,784 communicants. This Church has 1,048 Sabbath schools, with 7,147 children in regular attendance. The various collections of the Church for all purposes amounted during the past official year to £80,888. Of this sum £32,418 was contributed for the support of the ministry. Seven Missionaries are at work in India (Katiawar and Gujerat), and 4 are labouring among the Jews in Hamburg, Bonn, and Damascus. Colporteurs are employed among the Roman Catholics. There is also a Society for the support of Colonial and Continental agencies. The whole amount raised for Missions was £11,474.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD (*Moderator*—REV. T. HART, Rathfriland), has 5 Presbyteries—1 of them in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—and 30 ministers.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH has one Presbytery, under the title of United Presbyterian Presbytery of Ireland, with 9 Ministers.

THE EASTERN REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD (*Moderator*—REV. W. CLOSE, Belfast) has 8 Ministers.

THE SECEDING PRESBYTERY OF MARKETHILL has 10 Ministers.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS have 27 Churches and 25 Ministers.

THE BAPTISTS have 28 Churches, with at least 1,308 members.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS, IRISH CONFERENCE. *President*—REV. W. SHAW, *Secretary*—REV. J. TOBIAS, Dublin. Number of Members, 19,835.

THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION has 7 Societies, 6 Missionaries, and 692 members.

THE UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES have 1 Minister, 6 local Preachers, and 151 Members.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS have 5 Ministers and 428 Members.

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[*For Report of the "Irish Church Missions," also of the "Irish Evangelical" and "Baptist Irish Missions," see pp.* 17, 18, *&* 48—51.]

THE reality of the conversions to Protestantism that have taken place in the extreme west of Ireland during the last 20 years having been very much disputed, the Archbishop of Dublin wrote a letter to "The Times," giving an account of his observations during a tour made by him in that part of the country. The following passages occur in his letter:—

"At Castelkirke, on the shores of Lough Corrib, I was brought for the first time in contact with one of the newly-formed congregations. The Bishop of Tuam, whom I accompanied, consecrated there a small church, calculated to hold about 180 worshippers. In that vast desolation, with hardly the sign of a human inhabitant, it was difficult to imagine where a congregation was to come from, even had all the people been ours. There were present, however, at the consecration 159 persons. Of these 84 were inhabitants of the district, being 15 original Protestants, 58 converts, and 11 Roman Catholics. The Protestant population of the parochial district attached to the church is 115, of whom 92 are converts. They had hitherto been 12 Irish miles from their parish church.

"Two days later the Bishop of Tuam consecrated another new church at Errismore, some seven or eight miles to the south of Clifden. The total church population of this district is 282; of these 76 are original Protestants, and 206 converts, of these latter 96 being scholars under 15 years of age, but

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attending church, the remainder adults. There were present at the consecration service 415 persons, of whom 215 (including 40 original Protestants,164 converts,and 11 Roman Catholics) were inhabitants of the district. There remained more than 70 to partake of the Holy Communion.

"On the Sunday which fell within my visit I took share in the morning service at Sellerna, some six miles to the north of Clifden. There were present in church 279 persons, of whom 249 (including 13 original Protestants and 236 converts) were inhabitants of the district. At the service in the new parish church at Clifden on the Sunday evening there were present 374 persons, of whom 309 (including 68 original Protestants, 235 converts, and 6 Roman Catholics) were inhabitants of the district."

In the Report of the Irish Church Missions' Society are such statements as these:—

County of Limerick Mission (1 Missionary and 4 Readers). The comparative absence of the great amount of sedition and excitement in this parish, which so prevailed in other parishes, can only be accounted for by the controversial work of the Irish Church Missions. This parish in former times was notorious for its popish and seditious character, and no value was put on the life of a Protestant. It was also notorious for its intolerant and proselytizing character.

But through the Christian fortitude and persevering efforts of the Rev. J .T. Waller for some time, and supported by Irish Church Missions' agency, all, under God, have produced a wonderful change. The savage bear has become the gentle lamb. The proofs which were so publicly and constantly put forward in placards, in handbills, in newspapers, in the church, in the school-room, along the roadside, and in the houses, against Rome's

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religion and in favour of the Protestant religion, constant reference being made to the written Word of God, have had a most salutary effect on the people, both Protestants and Romanists.

GALWAY MISSION—(1 Missionary, 2 Readers, and 2 Teachers). There have been during the year some cases of open conversion. In affiliation with the Society, there is a dormitory for boys and girls chiefly of Roman Catholic connection, who when once within its fostering shelter can without fear of interference attend the Mission schools.

SHRULE MISSION—(1 Missionary, 1 Reader, and 2 Teachers).

"The past year has been one of deep anxiety and unparalleled persecution. All the shops were closed against us, neither myself nor my people could buy any of the necessaries of life; turf was also refused us, and the water was polluted. As we went on our lawful business through the village, or walked along the road, we were hooted and shouted after, and our ears assailed by the foulest epithets. The windows of my house, together with those of two others, were smashed by stones. Large stones were frequently thrown against my door in the dead of the night, rousing us from our beds; and myself and wife were waylaid and stoned, narrowly escaping with our lives.

"In my last year's report I stated we had only 31 Protestants and converts in the district; I am now thankful to say we have 56, which is nearly double our last year's number. Again, our last year's congregation amounted to only 21; whereas our morning congregation at present is between 30 and 40, and our evening between 20 and 30. Again, last year we had no daily school; now we have a most flourishing little school of 20 children, with much hope of a further increase."

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CONNEMARA MISSION—(7 Missionaries, 18 Readers, 36 Teachers). Of one district the Report says:—

"Visiting from house to house with the message of salvation has been greatly blessed during the year. The 2 Readers met with almost no opposition. Nearly all the families in the parish are visited regularly. The scowl, so usual on the countenance of the Romish bigot, has disappeared; he now meets the Reader with a smile instead of the scowl." And again, "I am glad to say my visits are well received in the islands on the coast, more especially in Moyrus, which contains about 300 inhabitants. I receive a joyous reception. Several of the people are most anxious to have a school established for their children."

It is cheering to think that the superstitious observances at the so-called "Holy Wells," both in this locality and McDARA'S Island, are nearly given up.

LOUTH MISSION—(1 Missionary, 4 Readers, and 2 Teachers).

Encouraging, to the greatest degree, have been the instances which have come under our notice of individuals having embraced the truth in the love of it, and we were gratified at finding, during the summer, that when the Redemptorist Fathers were in Drogheda for a month, and carried on the most exciting services, and thousands of Romanists flocked to them, not a single individual whose name was on our roll—156 in number, attending our school—went to them, or in any one respect relaxed in their eagerness to acquire knowledge of the "Word of God."

The Wesleyans report that the Mission stations under the care of the Hibernian Committee are 25; Missionaries (in-

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cluding 7 Supernumeraries,) 31; Scripture Readers, 5; and Church Members, 2080. No facts of any special interest are given.

The following is from the Report of the Irish Evangelical Society. The Rev. S. RODGERS, the Minister of the second Congregational Church in Belfast, says:—

"In the early part of last autumn I had the privilege of visiting Aberdeen, and taking part in a good and great work which was then going on in that city. On returning to my people, and describing what I saw and heard in Scotland, the whole Church seemed awakened. I announced that we would hold prayer-meetings every night for a week, and to my joy our church was filled. And at the end of the week, when I asked those present, many of whom were entire strangers, whether I should discontinue the meetings, the desire of all was that we should continue them. And so the people continued to crowd the church for seven weeks in succession, without one night's intermission, Saturday night being as well attended as any other night. Even on Sabbath nights, after our regular service, the people refused to leave, and we remained one hour after each service for prayer, all present testifying that it was the most delightful hour of the day. Several openly professed to have found Christ.

The Rev. H. G. GUINNESS has been labouring in various parts of Ireland during the year, and large numbers have listened to his earnest and devout appeals.

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AMERICA.

The United States.

For the benefit of European readers, we cannot do better than give Dr. McCosh's opinion of the religious condition of the United States—an opinion formed as the result of his recent visit to that country.

"As to the religious denominations, I found them exhibiting everywhere the American energy, and marching on with the population over their extensive country. I regretted, however, to find that the stipends paid to the ministers had not risen with the wealth and prosperity of the country, and in proportion to the increased expense of living, which has doubled since the war. The people who were giving their workmen skilled in manual labour 1,000 dollars a year were, as a general rule, in the country districts, giving their pastors a like sum, or, more commonly, a less sum. I was glad to find that some of the churches are becoming alive to this evil; and very special inquiries were made of me as to the mode of supporting the ministry in the Free Church of Scotland by a general Sustentation Fund, bringing ministers in the poorer districts somewhat nearer those in large towns. I found, also, inconveniences arising from the multiplication of churches and the rivalries of sects. Thus, in one little town of a few hundred inhabitants, lying beyond the Mississippi, I found a Methodist, a Congregationalist, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Campbellite interest already established, and preparations made for adding a Free-will Baptist.

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The evils thus arising, of course, very much disappear when the population increases, and gives scope for all. The sects in America, as a general rule, live on good terms with each other. No sect is allowed to assume a tone of superiority over others. The ministers of all Evangelical Churches, including Episcopalians, preach for one another, and unite in joint prayer-meetings and philanthropic efforts.

"The churches, as a whole, so far as I could judge, are becoming more orthodox. No doubt the same questions are being stirred in America as in this country; but the practical people there are less troubled with speculative difficulties, and they settle questions in a more common-sense manner than is done by the subtle critics of Germany, or the refined scholars of Oxford, who may know all ancient learning, but are entirely ignorant of the actual workings of human nature, as exhibited in the hearts of men and women round about them. Certain it is, that I found everywhere among the professors and the students a growing attachment to the doctrines which are visibly inscribed in the Word of God, and which have been held all along by the people of God. My intercourse was chiefly with the Presbyterians of various sections—such as the Old School, New School, United Presbyterian, Reformed, and Dutch Reformed, and with the Congregationalists; and I found them gathering around them a large body of the intelligence of the country, and their ministers preaching in an intellectual style—perhaps, at times, too intellectual a style for the common people. But I mixed with all other Evangelical communions. The Episcopal Church has great and, I believe, growing influence, and is not troubled there with Puseyism or with Rationalism (it has no Bishop Colenso), and very effective steps are taken to keep down exclusive High

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Churchism wherever it appears. The Methodists are a very numerous body, and I found them everywhere, North and South, East and West, diligent in preaching the Gospel to the poor and ignorant. I heard a coloured Methodist bishop preach a sermon of great fervour and feeling. At the time I was there, the body was preparing to celebrate the centenary of their establishment in America with their accustomed zeal. The Baptists have an enormous following, and set before them a high standard of zeal and activity. I visited with deepest interest their admirable schools for coloured people in Richmond, and addressed a congregation there, which has no fewer than 4,000 black people connected with it. I had fewer opportunities than I could have wished of meeting with Quakers; but from Levi Coffin and others I learned what they have done in time past, and what they are still doing, for the Negroes.

"It would be wrong in me to conclude without a reference to the manifestations which fell under my notice of the progress of spiritual religion. I heard on all hands, that the late war, though accompanied, like all other wars, with much recklessness and profanity, had had, as a whole, a religious tendency. It was pleasant to listen to the reports given everywhere of the blessing which had attended the work of the Christian Commission and the ministrations of the chaplains in the camp and in the hospitals.

"At the close of the conflict a very solemn feeling was left on the minds of all. Ministers in the South, whom I could trust, assured me that the dreadful calamities that have come upon the people there have not been without a sanctified blessing, and that many were turning to the Lord in prayer. In the North and West I saw in many places, and I heard in all places, of a good work of revival going

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on, silently but surely. I had the pleasure of listening to very interesting testimonies in behalf of such a work, given by respected ministers of the two General Assemblies at St. Louis. I heard of such a work of grace in Illinois and over the West. In some congregations all the young men had given themselves simultaneously to the Lord. In the East I had authentic accounts given me of an operation of God's Spirit, accompanied with fervent and frequent prayer in several of the colleges. I cannot forget that a general revival in America in 1858 was followed by an awakening in Ireland and in parts of Great Britain in 1859. May the God of all grace grant, that the revival in America in 1866 may also be followed in this country by a like time of refreshing from before the presence of the Lord!"

A meeting was held in May last in New York, at which it was resolved to form an American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance.

American Christians are working earnestly on behalf of the Freedmen, as will be seen by the reports of the various Home Missionary Societies.

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Statistics of the Principal Churches.

THE BAPTISTS have 592 Associations, 12,702 Churches, 7,867 ordained Ministers, and 1,040,308 Members.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTISTS have 1,252 Churches, 1,076 Ministers, and 54,076 Members.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS have 2,780 Churches, 2,761 Ministers, 267,453 Members, and 272,684 Sunday Scholars.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH has 32 Classes, 434 Churches, 447 Ministers, 55,917 Members, and 44,414 Sunday Scholars.

THE EPISCOPALIANS have 34 Dioceses, 44 Bishops, 2,486 Ministers, 2,305 Parishes, 161,224 Communicants, and 157,813 Sunday Scholars.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD of the WEST has 68 Churches and 122 Pastors.

THE LUTHERANS have 1,650 Ministers, nearly 3,000 Churches, and 320,000 Communicants.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church has 10,462 Places of Worship, 6,287 Preachers, 8,602 Local Preachers, 1,030,978 Members, and nearly 1,000,000 Sunday Scholars.

THE PRESBYTERIANS (Old School) have 35 Synods, 176 Presbyteries, 2,608 Churches, 2,294 Ministers. 239,306 Communicants, and 179,703 Sunday Scholars.†

THE PRESBYTERIANS (New School) have 23 Synods, 109 Presbyteries, 1,528 Churches, 1,739 Ministers, 150,401 Communicants, and 143,689 Sunday Scholars.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS have 7 Provinces, 50 Dioceses, 3,164 Churches, 1,480 Stations, 2,748 Clergy, and 600,000 Members (in 1862).

THE UNITARIANS have 275 Churches, and 340 Ministers, of this number 167 Churches and 206 Ministers belong to Massachusetts.

THE UNIVERSALISTS have about 700 Societies and 510 Ministers. They are chiefly found in the State of New York.

OTHER denominations, *e.g.*, the various minor bodies of Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists, numbered in 1862, 13,859 Churches, 12,357 Ministers, and 2,006,356 adherents.

† This summary includes the foreign Presbyteries of Lodiana, Furrukhabad, Allahabad, Ningpo, Shanghai, Siam, and Western Africa with 38 Churches, 2,793 Communicants, and 1,387 Sunday Scholars; but excludes the returns of 40 Southern Presbyteries.

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Governing Bodies and Associations of the Principal Churches.

THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION. OBJECT—To promote the progress and well-working of the Congregational Church polity, and to afford facilities for intercourse between Ministers and Churches. *President* for 1866-7—REV. L. BACON, D.D., New Haven, Ct. *Secretaries*—REVS. JS. P. LANGWORTHY, Boston, Mass., and RAY PALMER, D.D. 49, Bible House, New York.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH. *President of the Board*—REV. THOS. DE WITT, D.D. *Stated Clerk of the General Synod*—REV. D. D. DEMAREST, D.D., New Brunswick, N. J.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—The General Convention. This body, which meets triennially, is composed of the House of Bishops, consisting of all the Diocesan and Missionary Bishops in the American Church; and of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, consisting of four Clergymen and four Laymen from each Diocese. It legislates for the American Church within the limits of the United States, but can make no alteration in the Constitution, or in the Liturgy and Offices, unless the same has been adopted in one Convention, and submitted to all the Dioceses, and afterwards adopted in another Convention. *Secretary of the House of Bishops*—REV. H. C. POTTER, D.D. Boston, Mass. *Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies*—REV. W. S. PERRY, Litchfield, Ct. *Assistant Secretary*—REV. J. S. B. HODGES, Newark. N. J.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH General Conference (meets once in four years).

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Old School). *Moderator*—REV. R. L. STANTON, D.D., Chillicothe. *Stated Clerk*—REV. A. T. MCGILL, D.D., Princeton, New Jersey. *Permanent Clerk*—REV. W. E. SHENCK, D.D. *Office*—821, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (New School). *Moderator*—REV. S. M. HOPKINS, D.D., Auburn, N. Y. *Stated Clerk*—REV. E. F. HATFIELD, D.D., 149, West 34th Street, New York. *Permanent Clerk*—REV. J. G. BUTLER, D.D., Philadelphia.

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Contributions Reported by various Churches.

(In Dollars.)

	Congregational	Home Missions.	Frgn. Missions.	Miscellaneous.
BAPTISTS		119,870	169,792	
FREE-WILL BAPTISTS		2,589	11,766	4,397 for Freedmen.
CONGREGATIONALISTS		Home & Foreign 134,180		123,216 for Congregational Union.
DUTCH REFORMED	649,540	24,589	59,685	241,129 for religious & benevolent purposes
EPISCOPALIANS		149,379	69,470	3,051,669 for Missionary & charitable purposes, total contributions.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL		Home & Foreign 642,740		41,714 for Sunday School & Tract Societies.
PRESBYTERIAN (Old School)	2,319,909	118,416	182,127	672,649 Miscellaneous.
PRESBYTERIAN (New School)	1,788,466	100,812	112,322	484,197 Miscellaneous.

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Foreign Missions.

1. AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS (Undenominational).
2. AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.
3. AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (Congregational).
4. FOREIGN MISSION OF DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.
5. EPISCOPALIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.
6. METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
7. PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS. (O.S)
8. PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS. (N.S.)

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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Abstract of 56th Report.

Corresponding Secretary in New York—Rev. G. W. Wood, D.D.

MISSIONS.

Number of Missions	20
„ „ Stations	104
„ „ Out-stations	421

LABOURERS EMPLOYED.

Number of Ordained Missionaries (5 being Physicians),	139
„ „ Physicians not Ordained	4
„ „ Other Male Assistants	3
„ „ Female Assistants	168
„ „ Native Pastors	62
„ „ Native Preachers and Catechists	266
„ „ School Teachers	290
„ „ Other Native Helpers	197
Whole number of labourers connected with Mission	1,127

THE PRESS.

Number of Printing Establishments	2
Pages printed last year, as far as reported	13,649,826

THE CHURCHES.

Number of Churches (including all at the Hawaiian Islands)	194
„ „ Church Members (do. do.), so far as reported	24,630
Added during the year (do. do.)	1,119

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of Training and Theological Schools -	16
„ „ Other Boarding Schools - - -	16
„ „ Free Schools (omitting those at Hawaiian Islands) - - - - - -	395
„ „ Pupils in Free Schools (omitting those at Hawaiian Islands) - - -	10,057
„ „ Pupils in Free Training and Theological Schools - - - - - -	318
„ „ Pupils in Free Boarding Schools - -	526
Whole number of Pupils - - - - -	10,901

The Missions of the Society are working in the following countries: Turkey (see under head of England—Turkish Missions' Aid Society, p. 41), Persia (among the Nestorians), India (the Mahratta, Madras, Madura, and Ceylon Missions), China (the Canton, Fuhchau, and North China Missions), Sandwich Islands, Micronesia, Greece, Gaboon, and among the Zulus and North American Indians.

INCOME.

Donations - - - - - - - - -	$373,051
Legacies - - - - - - - - - -	58,021
Rents, Sales at Foreign Stations, &c. - -	15,870
	$446,942

EXPENDITURE.

Missions - - - - - - - - -	$395,648
Cost of Collecting the Funds - - - - -	13,208
„ Publications - - - - - - -	13,161
„ Administration, Salaries, &c. - - -	19,866
	$441,883

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American Baptist Missionary Union.

Secretaries—Revs. J. G. Warren, D.D., and J. N. Murdock, D.D.
Missionary Rooms—12, Bedford Street, Boston.

This Union has 19 Missions under its patronage.

In the Asiatic Missions are 15 stations where American Missionaries reside, and about 400 out-stations.

In the European Missions, including France, Germany, and Sweden, there were, at the end of 1864, not far from 1,300 stations and out-stations.

The Society employs 84 Missionaries—41 males and 43 females, also 500 native Preachers and assistants, of whom 50 are ordained Preachers.

In Europe there are not far from 200 Preachers and assistants.

The total number of baptisms in 1864 was 2,672, being 1,911 in Europe, and 761 in Asia.

The total number of members, exclusive of the Toungoo Churches, and those belonging to the Rangoon Sgau Karen Association, is not far from 36,000.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE EUROPEAN MISSIONS OF THE UNION FOR 1865.

	Churches.	*Members.*	*Stations & out-stations*
Germany	63	11,239	894
Denmark	19	1,702	98
Holland	1	36	1
Switzerland	1	269	12
France	1	97	5
Poland	1	268	14
Russia	2	607	17
Total	88	14,218	1,041

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INCOME.

Donations	$124,617
Legacies	9,847
Various sources	15,328
	$169,792

EXPENDITURE.

Missions to Burmah, &c.	$128,209
„ France, Germany, and Sweden	14,320
Publications	1,115
Agencies	7,323
Secretary's and Treasurer's Departments, and Miscellaneous, including an investment of $10,000	22,517
	$173,484

American Missionary Association.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Secretaries—Revs. G. Whipple and M. E. Strieby. *Office*—61, *John Street, New York.*

Art. II. of the Constitution says—The object of this Society shall be to send the Gospel to those portions of our own and other countries which are destitute of it, or which present open and urgent fields of effort.

In accordance with this article, the Society has both Domestic and Foreign Missions.

Its *Foreign* agencies and efforts are as follows:—

	Stations.	*Missionaries.*	*Communicants.*
Ojibue and Ottawa Missions	2	1	50
Jamaica	6	6	426
Sandwich Islands	2	2	300*
Siam	1	1	
West Africa, Mende	4	7	No returns.
Total	15	17	

* At one Station.

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INCOME.

Donations, &c. - - - - - - - -	$126,276
Earnings of Siam Mission - - - - -	2,228
Other Sources - - - - - - - -	5.676
	$134,180

Expenditure for the above Foreign Mission, $19,264. For rest of expenditure, see under head of Domestic Missions.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Secretary—Rev. J. M. Ferris, 103, Fulton Street, New York.

Summary of the Missions.

	Churches	*Missionaries*	*Native Helpers*	*Communicants*	*Scholars*
Arcot Mission (India)	9	5	39	271	357
Amoy	3	4	10	345	33
Japan		3			
	12	12	49	616	390

Besides the 12 Missionaries mentioned in the Summary, 11 ladies, wives of Missionaries, are mentioned as Assistant Missionaries.

In Japan, the Missionaries teach in the Government Schools.

INCOME.

Contributions - - - - - - - -	$59,685

EXPENDITURE.

Arcot Mission - - - - - - - -	$31,706
Amoy ,, - - - - - - - -	12,816
Japan ,, - - - - - - - -	5,755
Secretary's Salary, &c., &c. - - - -	5,597
	$55,874

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The Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Secretary—Rev. H. H. Morrell. *Office*—19, Bible House, Astor Place, N.Y.

The Board has Missions in Greece, China, Japan, Africa, Mexico, and Haiti.

INCOME.

Donations, &c. - - - - - - - - -	$69,470

EXPENDITURE.

Mission to Greece - - - - - - - -	$3,864
„ China and Japan - - - - -	11,681
„ Africa - - - - - - - -	29,131
„ Mexico - - - - - - -	2,198
„ Haiti - - - - - - - -	1,616
Specific Objects - - - - - - -	10,035
Publications - - - - - - - - -	6,387
General Expenses - - - - - - -	6,450
Total - -	$71,357

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Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D., New York.

SUMMARY OF MISSIONARIES AND MEMBERS FOR 1866.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

	Missionaries	*Members*
Liberia	22	1,493
South America	12	125
China	39	182
Germany	54	4,647
India	49	239
Bulgaria	3	-
Scandinavia	23	792
Total	202	7,478

MISSIONS AMONG FOREIGN POPULATIONS, 1866.

	Missionaries	*Members*
German	266	20,167
Indian	10	1,039
Scandinavian	23	2,166
Welsh	4	182
Total	303	23,554 †

Total Income of the Society for its Foreign, Domestic, and Third Class Missions (Missions in the South), $642,740. Expenditure for Foreign Missions, $222,740.

† Exclusive of Probationers.

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Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. (O.S.)

Secretaries—Revs. J. C. Lowrie and D. Irving, and W. Lowrie, Esq.
Mission House—23, Centre Street, New York.

SUMMARY OF THE MISSIONS.

	Missionaries.	*Native Helpers.*	*Communicants.*	*Scholars.*
Indian Tribes' Missions	2		67	117
South America	4	1	63	10
Africa (Liberia & Corisco)	8	1	323	173
India (Lodiana & Furrukhabad)	25	8	111	6196
Siam	8		1	36
China (Canton, Ningpo, Shanghai, Shantung, Peking, and Chinese in California)	17	7	21	327
Japan	1			
Jews (New York)	1			
Total	66	17	586	6860

INCOME.

Donations, &c.	$169,809
,, Received in India and China, &c.	12,174
,, Other sources	22,285
	$204,268

EXPENDITURE.

Missionaries in India	$86,638
,, Siam	13,908
,, China	45,318
,, Japan	3,138
,, Africa	13,813
,, American Indians	12,185
,, South America	13,182
,, Jews	700
,, Remitted to Societies in Europe	2,200
,, Printing	9,110
Secretary's and Treasurer's Departments, &c.	10,179
	$210,871

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Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. (N.S.)

Secretary—Rev. W. S. Griffith, 171, Broadway, New York.

This Committee works in connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Fifty-two members of Presbyteries of this Church are employed by the A. B. C. F. M. They are thus located: 2 in the Gaboon Mission, 3 in South Africa, 17 in European Turkey and Western Asia, 10 in Southern Asia, 5 in Eastern Asia, 5 in the Pacific Islands, and 5 among the American Indians. Income, $112,322.

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Home, Domestic, and Freedmen's Missions.

1. AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.
2. AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (Congregational).
3. DOMESTIC MISSIONS OF DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.
4. DOMESTIC MISSIONS OF EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH.
5. DOMESTIC MISSIONS OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
6. BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. (O.S.)
7. BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. (N.S.)

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American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Secretary—Rev. J. S. Backus. *Baptist Home Mission Rooms*, 39, Park Row, New York.

The Society has 25 white brethren, 10 coloured brethren, and 62 assistant Missionaries labouring among the Freedmen; it is also seeking to educate the coloured ministry; it has Missionaries labouring among the Germans, Swedes, &c., living in America; it is seeking to revive the Baptist Churches (formerly 750 in number) in the State of Missouri, where the ministers were suddenly ejected from their pulpits by the requirements of the Missouri test oath, and it is taking up the Mission among the Indians formerly carried on by the Baptist Missionary Union.

The Society employed during 1865 as many as 327 Missionaries.

INCOME.

Contributions for general purposes	$59,859
Freedmen's fund	21,386
Other sources	38,625
	$119,870

EXPENDITURE.

Missionaries' Salaries	$98,073
Church Edifices	24,672
Secretaries, &c.	5,172
Printing, &c.	7,905
	$135,822

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American Missionary Association. (Domestic Missions.)

Secretaries—Revs. G. Whipple and M. E. Strieby. *Office*—61, John Street, New York.

The Society is directing its chief attention (in its Domestic Missions) to the evangelization of the Freedmen. Thus it employs the following agents.

	Ministers	*Teachers*
Washington, &c.	2	19
Maryland	0	8
Virginia	11	104
North Carolina	6	25
South Carolina	9	52
Georgia	4	10
Florida	1	4
Kansas and Missouri	3	20
Illinois	7	10
Kentucky	5	11
Tennessee	3	2
Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas	4	23
Total	55	288

Expenditure for Home Missions and Freedmen's Teacher's Salaries, $100,793. For Foreign Expenditure and Income see p. 174.

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Domestic Missions of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Secretary—Rev. C. Talmadge. *Office*—108, Fulton Street, New York.

These Missions seek to help weak Churches, and to establish Missions in destitute districts.

The following is a statement of operations and results for 1865.

Churches and Missions aided	80
Missionaries and Missionary Pastors	73
New Undertakings	7
Houses of Worship in course of Erection	4
Members in Mission Churches	4,946
INCOME	$24,589

Domestic Missions of the Episcopalian Church.

Secretary for Domestic Missions—Rev. A. T. Twing, D.D. *Office*—17, Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

Secretary for Freedmen's Commission—Rev. F. Wharton, LL.D. *Office*—10, Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

In the Domestic Department, the Board employs 5 Missionary Bishops and 202 Missionaries.

The work of the Freedmen's Commission was commenced in December, 1865. The Report of October, 1866, shows that the Commission was employing 23 teachers at Rich-

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mond and other places in the South, and that the number of scholars in the day and night schools was 1600. At every Station there is a Sunday school; and in four places there are regularly organized congregations. Physical relief has also been afforded.

Income of Domestic Mission - - - - -	$123,273
Expenditure of Domestic Mission - - - -	92,619
Income of Freedmen's Commission - - -	26,106
Expenditure of Freedmen's Commission - -	24,723

Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church. (O. S.)

Secretary—Rev. T. L. Janeway, D.D. *Mission House*—907, Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

These Missions employ 539 Missionaries, who have under their care 797 Stations. The number of organized Churches is 27. The number of members in Communion is 22,506.

Income, $144,291. Expenditure, $144,597.

Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church. (N. S.)

Secretary—Rev. H. Kendall, D.D., 150, Nassau Street, New York.

These Missions employ 384 Missionary labourers. They have preached regularly during the year at 550 places. About 40 Church edifices have been built, enlarged, or materially improved, and about 50 Churches have been formed.

Work is being done, but on a limited scale, among the Freedmen. Income, $100,812.

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Domestic and Third Class Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE Society has 1,124 American Domestic Missions under its direction. It further sustains 10 Indian Domestic Missions, with 10 Missionaries, 6 Churches, and 1,039 members. The following table will show the work of the Domestic Missions.

	Missions.	Missionaries.	Churches.	Members.
American Domestic Mission -	1,124	- -	- -	- -
Indian " " -	10	10	6	1,039
Welsh " " -	4	4	7	182
German " " - (74 of the Circuits and Stations self-supporting).	- -	266	374	20,167
Scandinavian " " -	- -	23	34	2,166

The Chinese Domestic Mission is being organized. There are 50,000 Chinese in Califorina, mostly from Canton. The Third Class Missions are Missions in the United States and Territories not included in the bounds of any of the Annual Conferences. These Missions have, in Louisiana and Texas, 9 Stations, with 5 Churches, 2,216 members, and 13 local Preachers. These Missions are thus divided:—

		Churches.	Members.
Mississippi Department - -		5	2,216
Middle do. - -		—	5,412
Southern do.	(Florida, &c.)	12	522
Northern do.	under direction of Washington Conference.		
Interior do.	(Montano and Idaho) lately projected.		

[*For Income and Expenditure, see Foreign Missions of Methodist Episcopal Church*, p. 176.]

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The American and Foreign Christian Union.

ORGANIZED 1849.

Secretaries—REVS. J. SCUDDER and M. A. WOODRUFF. *Office*—156, Chambers Street, New York.

THE object of this Society is to promote a pure Evangelical Christianity, especially in countries most corrupted, and to diffuse the principles of religious liberty and spiritual union. Among the agencies employed to secure these ends, special prominence is given to the labours of Evangelists, and to the introduction of the Sabbath-school institution in foreign lands, to colportage, and the press.

The Union has 5 district secretaries and 2 agents, who travel all over the Northern States, and seek to direct the attention of the Churches to the rapid increase of Roman Catholicism in the land. Bible-women and city and country Missionaries are also employed. One of the American chapels in Paris—that in the Rue de Berri—is under the care of the Union; also the American chapel in Rome.

The Rev. Mr. HALL, stationed in Florence, has 27 Italian helpers under his direction, who are engaged in the distribution of Bibles and religious books and tracts. The Rev. Mr. CLARK, stationed at Milan, employs 20 helpers, some of whom are Bible-women. The Rev. Mr. MOORHEAD is working in Sienna and the neighbourhood. Two clerical and one lay Missionaries are employed in Greece. 5 Missionaries labour in different parts of South America, while Miss RANKIN has established a Protestant Seminary at Monterey, in

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Mexico. The Sunday School Department is seeking to establish Sunday Schools in Germany, Italy, Mexico, and South America.

INCOME - - - - - - - - -	$92,614

EXPENDITURE.

Home and Foreign Missions - - - - -	$75,007
Salaries of Secretaries and Travelling Expenses -	9,052
Other Expenses - - - - - - - - -	5,947
	$90,006

Work among the Freedmen.

Four millions of slaves made free, "in the worst possible circumstances," necessarily require much help, both of a temporal and spiritual nature.

The nation has met this emergency as it could, both by public action and voluntary benevolent effort. The Freedmen's Bureau, established by Act of Congress, has fed, clothed, and protected vast numbers of them. It has aided them in procuring employment, and in making arrangements for future self-support. As early as last November, it reported 67,524 scholars, in 558 schools, with 1,120 teachers; and the excellent officer at its head estimated its necessary expenditures for the next year at eleven millions of dollars.

Of voluntary contributions it is impossible to estimate the amount, or enumerate the organizations through which they have been given. We can give only specimens.

There is a National Freedman's Aid Society in New

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York, with branches in other states. The Branch in Maine, at its late meeting in Augusta, reported $23,000 raised for Freedmen in that State within the year, and resolved to enlarge its operations. It has made arrangements for the gratuitous passage of teachers to New York, on their way to the South.

A "Freedman's Relief Society" claims to have collected $403,000 in money, and nearly $368,000 in supplies in three years, and to have already in the field 301 schools, 760 teachers, 39,894 pupils, and 830 auxiliary teachers; and it promises to double the number of schools and teachers and the amount of money in another year.

Negotiations have been in progress, and perhaps are now completed, for uniting several societies of this character in one, to be called "The Freedman's Union Commission."

The Baptist Home Missionary Society last year received $21,386 as a Freedman's Fund, expended $40,000 on Freedmen, and asks for $100,000 for the education of coloured ministers. It is attempting a union with a National Association for the education of a coloured ministry, which has 26 schools, instructed by 23 ministers and three other principals, and 450 students. It also aids in the erection or procurement of church or school edifices for them.

The National Congregational Council, held in Boston last July, recommended that the churches contribute to the American Missionary Association to the amount of $250,000, with the understanding that the greater part of the amount would be expended for the benefit of the Freedmen. The Association has been actively prosecuting the work of collecting funds. It not only sends missionaries, but assists in the establishment and support of schools, and in some cases procures clothing and other necessaries for the desti-

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tute. This Association has been collecting upwards of $2,400 a week in Massachusetts alone.

The Presbyterians (Old and New Schools), the Episcopalians, the Methodists, and other religious bodies, have also entered into the work. The Tract Societies of Boston and New York, and the American Bible Society, are doing their part.

American Sailors' Societies.

	Chaplains, Missionaries, &c.	Bethels.	Homes.	No. of Boarders during the year.	Receipts.
American Seamen's Friend Society. *Secretaries*—Revs. H. Loomis, D.D., & S. H. Hall, D.D. *Office*—80, Wall Street, New York	32	7	2	2,220	$51,709
American Bethel Society. *Secretary*—Rev. T. Stillman, D.D., Dunkirk, N. York....	13	2	...	...	7,511
Western Seamen's Friend Society. *Secretary* Rev. R. H. Leonard, Cleveland, Ohio...	21	8	...	...	25,128
Other Societies connected with A. S. F. S....	5	11	9	Returns incomplete.	
Independent Societies	37	20	4	...	53,026
Total.....	108	48	15		$145,006

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American Sunday School Union.

Extract from the 42nd Report.

Secretary—Mr. F. A. Packard. *Office*—1122, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

During the year 1865-6 the number of new schools organized was 1,206, with 50,597 scholars; 4,792 schools, with 263,995 children, were visited and aided, and donations were made to the amount of $10,653.

INCOME - - - - - - - - - -	$74,939

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries of Missionaries and expenses of the department - - - - - - -	$63,574
Expended by auxiliary Societies - - - -	3,223
	$66,797

The American Bible Society.

Abstract of the 50th Report.

Secretaries—The Revs. J. Holdich, D.D., W. J. R. Taylor, D.D., and T. Ralston Smith, Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

The Society circulates the Scriptures without note or comment. It is engaged in preparing several editions of the new version of Arabic Scriptures; it has also revised Valera's version of the Bible in Spanish. The total number of volumes issued from the Bible House during the year

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was 951,945; of these, 686,932 were sold. In addition, 198,583 were distributed abroad. Thus the Society issued and distributed altogether 1,150,528 volumes during the year. Thirty-four agents are employed; of these, 10 are labouring in the Southern States.

INCOME.

Sales	$365,001
Rents of offices, &c., in Bible House	20,364
Contributions, &c.	182,879
Legacies (less than in previous year)	50,642
	$618,886

This sum is greater by $253,084 than that received in the year immediately preceding the war.

EXPENDITURE.

Printing, &c.	$477,855
Grants	41,241
Collecting and Distributing agents, and their travelling expenses	63,514
Secretaries, &c., &c.	35,544
	$618,154

The American and Foreign Bible Society (Baptist).

INSTITUTED 1836.

Secretary—U. D. WARD, ESQ., Bible House, 116, Nassau Street, New York.

THE American and Foreign Bible Society is founded upon the principle, that the originals in the Hebrew and Greek are the only authentic standards of the Sacred Scriptures; and that aid for the translating, printing, or distributing of them in foreign languages should be afforded

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to such versions only as are conformed as nearly as possible to the original text; it being understood that no words are to be *transferred* which are susceptible of being literally *translated*.

The Society employs 10 Bible-readers or Colporteurs in the Toungoo and other districts of Burmah, and is helping Baptist Missionaries in their Bible-work in Orissa, China, and Japan. The home distribution for the year was 26,379 copies.

INCOME.

Contributions, Legacies, &c. - - - - -	$27,076
Sales of Sunday School Literature, &c. - -	13,820
	$40,896

EXPENDITURE.

Grants abroad - - - - - - - -	$4,844
Home expenses - - - - - - -	12,703
For purchases, &c. - - - - - -	19,383
	$36,930

The American Tract Society (New York).

Abstract of 41st Report.

Secretaries—The Revs. W. A. Hullock, O. Eastman, & J. M. Stevenson.
Office—150, Nassau Street, New York.

Extract from the Constitution of the Society.

Article I.—This Society shall be denominated the American Tract Society, the object of which shall be to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality, by the circulation of

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Religious Tracts calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.—Printed during the year, 7,898,142 publications. Circulated, 7,319,774 publications. Issued 141 new publications, 37 of which are volumes. Periodicals: — "The American Messenger," 159,000 monthly; the same in German (Botschafter) 30,000. "The Child's Paper," 305,000 monthly. Total number of periodicals for the year, 5,962,000 copies. There was a loss of $5,237 in issuing these 3 periodicals, partly owing to the gratuitous distribution, which amounted to $6,721, but chiefly to the high rates of paper. Receipts for sales, $313,350.

GRATUITOUS DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS - - - - - - - - -	$124,327

EXPENDITURE.

For Colporteurs, &c. - - - - - - - -	$83,062
Amounts of Tracts, &c., given at home and abroad	40,908
TOTAL - -	$123,970

The number of Colporteurs in commission on April 1st, 1866, was 130. Thirty-three laboured among the German, Welsh, and Scandinavian population. 159 Colporteurs employed during the year sold 268,927 volumes. Twenty-nine Students, acting as Colporteurs during the vacations, sold 29,907 volumes.

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The American Tract Society (Boston).

Abstract of 52nd Report.

Secretaries—The Revs. I. P. Warren, W. C. Child, D.D., and G. S. F. Savage. *Office*—28, Cornhill, Boston.

Object.—To promote the interests of vital godliness and good morals by the distribution of such books and tracts as may be calculated to receive the approbation of Christians of all denomiations usually termed Evangelical.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

Business Department—75 new publications. Printed 318,550 copies of volumes, 1,174,400 copies of tracts. Papers: "The Tract Journal," over 57,000 monthly. This journal is now united with "The Christian Banner." "The Child at Home," nearly 170,000 monthly. "TheFreedman," 54,000 monthly. "The Freedman's Journal," 10,000 per month. The last two journals are printed for the freedmen themselves. Total number of periodicals issued during the year, including 380,000 copies of "The Christian Banner," was 3,871,000 copies. The sales realised $102,962.

Charitable Department.—Publications gratuitously distributed amounted in worth to $31,049—or reckoning 1,500 pages for one dollar—46,574,655 pages. The charitable receipts amounted to $57,928.

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The American Baptist Publication Society.

Abstract of 42nd Report.

Secretary for Central District—Rev. S. Dyer. *Office*—530, Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Benevolent Department.—Receipts, $47,778. Of this sum $12,527 were contributed for the erection of a meeting-house in Stockholm, Sweden. The Swedish department of the Society's work has lately been transferred to the Missionary Society. The Society paid $22,609 for colportage, Sunday School Missions in the South, work among the Freedmen, and Missionary agency.

Business Department.—Fifty-two new publications were issued during the year. The total issues for the year have been—

Of books, tracts, &c. - - - - - -	519,175
Of "Young Reaper" - - - - -	1,624,000
Of "National Baptist" - - - - -	264,950
Total - -	2,408,125 copies

The General Protestant Episcopalian Sunday School Union and Church Book Society.

Depository—762, Broadway, New York.

Number of new publications issued during the last three years, 105; amount of sales for last year, $62,922.

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The Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Secretary—Rev. Dr. D. Wise. *Depository*—200, Mulberry Street, New York.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

Sixteen new tracts were published. An average monthly issue for the year of 74,600 copies of the "Good News." The monthly circulation now, since the termination of the war, is 49,000. The German branch of this Society, under the direction of Rev. L. S. Jacoby, of Bremen, has published 5 new tracts (17,000), 180,000 copies of old tracts, handbills, and Monthly Messengers, and 6,200 copies of old pamphlets. 309,201 tracts were distributed, also 130,815 Monthly Messengers, 76,200 illustrated handbills, and 71,020 children's tracts. The Society has also issued a Concordance in German, of 1,000 pages (8vo.)—the first ever published in Germany. About 32,000 books and pamphlets were sold. Three periodicals are published, with a total circulation of 8,400 copies per month. Receipts, $15,050. Disbursements, $13,606.

The Presbyterian (Old School) Board of Publication.

Abstract of 28th Report.
Depository—821, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Board employed 129 Colporteurs, who sold 59,246 volumes, and distributed 72,505 volumes, and 1,892,102

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pages of tracts. The total distribution by sale and otherwise during the year was—

Of volumes	374,249
Of pages of tracts	2,506,073
Of "Sunday School Visitor"	805,000
Of "Home and Foreign Record"	129,300

Receipts for Colportage, $26,735. Receipts by sales, $97,605. Aggregate expenses, $146,211.

The Presbyterian (New School) Publication Committee.

Secretary—Rev. J. W. Dulles, 1334, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

New publications during 1865-6:—19 new tracts, 3 catechisms, 6 bound volumes, and 9 works in the Sabbath School series.

The sales realized $36,255. Grants made to the amount $4,299. The "Presbyterian Monthly" is published by the Committee.

The Board of Publication of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Secretary—Mr. W. Ferris. *Office*—103, Fulton Street, New York.

73,500 copies of various works and tracts were published, besides 84,000 copies of "The Sower," a monthly periodical.

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CANADA.

General Statistics.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND has 393 Ministers.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS have 66 Ministers.

THE BAPTISTS have 233 Ministers; 309 Churches; and 16,830 Members.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS have 525 Ministers; 337 Churches (Circuits and Stations); and 56,768 Members.

THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION have 90 Ministers; 433 Churches and Societies; and 8,449 Members.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS have 75 Ministers; 162 Churches; and 5,881 Members.

THE BIBLE CHRISTIANS have 48 Ministers; 133 Churches; and 5,241 Members.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS have 1,014 Ministers; and 997 Churches.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND has 104 Churches; and 12 Presbyteries.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND has 305 Churches and Congregations; and 14 Presbyteries.

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Home Missions in Canada.

OBJECT.—To aid feeble Churches, and generally to spread the Gospel.

The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto—Secretary, Rev. S. GIVINS, Toronto. The Society maintains 3 funds: 1, Mission Fund; 2, Widows and Orphans' Fund; and 3, Divinity Students' Fund. Expenditure, £32,287.

Congregational Missionary Society—Secretary, Rev. H. WILKES, D.D., Montreal. 47 Churches aided, besides Stations. Income:—Contributions of British North America, £4,112; Colonial Missionary Society, £3,112.

Baptist Missionary Convention of Canada West—Secretary, Rev. T. L. DAVIDSON, Aylmar, C.W. 94 stations, with 28 Missionaries, 1,275 church members. £3,261 appropriated for Stations.

Missionary Society of Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada—Superintendent, Rev. E. WOOD, D.D., Toronto. Has missionaries in Hudsons' Bay Territory, missions to Indians, also in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, German missions, French missions, and Domestic missions —the last being 140 in number, with 16,500 members and 193 missionaries.

The whole number of members belonging to the stations of this Society is 18,691, with 236 Missionaries, and 31 paid lay agents, who labour in 185 Missions. Income, £64,106. Expenditure, £60,679.

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society in Canada—

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Secretary, Rev. T. CROMPTON, Toronto. Employs 36 Missionaries, and has 63 churches, with 2,604 members. Expenditure, $3,694.

The French Canadian Missionary Society.

Extract from 27th Report.

Secretary—REV. A. MACDONALD, Montreal.

THE great object of the work is, not to attack Romanism, but by various agencies to evangelise the French Canadians of the lower province, no less than one million in number; not to proselytise, but to Christianise. The means employed are—(1) the circulation of Bibles and tracts. More than 26,000 copies of God's Word have been circulated among the people, and more than four times that number of religious books and tracts. (2) Education. More than 1,500 French Canadian youths have been educated in the schools at Pointe-aux-Trembles, near Montreal, and the elementary schools connected with the Mission. (3) The direct preaching of the gospel, and pastoral oversight of converts. There are six organised French Protestant churches, united into a synod, which number above two hundred members, gradually increasing, besides many adherents; and connected with these there are twenty-one stations, in eighteen of which Divine worship is regularly held, the glorious gospel made known, and a considerable number of children brought under Sabbath-school instruction. As to the direct results of this work, carried on now for twenty-seven years, it is estimated that at

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least 4,000 French Canadians have been led to come out from Rome. Many of these have become pastors, teachers, and colporteurs. The educational institutions, and other agencies employed, as above stated, are now exercising an effective influence on a large number of Roman Catholic families, materially diminishing prejudices against Protestantism, promoting a higher standard of education in common schools, and diffusing an enlightened religious influence in distant localities which missionaries can seldom visit. It is apparent that these things are telling upon the people; many are awakening and inquiring among the Romanists, new fields of labour are opening, and a most hopeful state of things is presented.

INCOME.

Contributions from Canada - - - - -	$8,286
„ „ Great Britain - - - - -	4,133
„ „ United States - - - - -	726
TOTAL - -	$13,145

EXPENDITURE.

Educational Department - - - - - -	$4,369
Evangelization Department - - - - -	1,528
Colportage Department - - - - - -	3,212
Travelling Expenses of General Agents, Secretaries, &c.	5,024
TOTAL - -	$14,133

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Evangelical Society of La Grande Ligne.

Secretary—Rev. L. Roussy, Grande Ligne, C.E.

The Society has Educational Institutes at Grande Ligne and Longueil, and stations at other 7 places; Colporteurs are also employed.

INCOME.

Contributions from Canada	$2,500
„ „ United States	2,510
„ „ Great Britain	2,422
„ „ Europe, &c.	329
Board of Pupils	640
Total	$8,409

EXPENDITURE.

Colportage, &c.	$730
Grande Ligne and Longueil Institutes	3,690
Expense of Stations, Agents, &c., &c.	3,859
Total	$11,396

Missions to the Indians.

Missions of Church Society of Diocese of Toronto—2 Stations; 2 Missionaries; 304 Indians attached to Mission; 76 Members; and 2 Teachers.

Canada Indian Missionary Society (Congregational), Owen Sound—2 Missionaries.

Wesleyan Methodist Missions— 20 Stations.

The Presbyterian Church (Free) is beginning to work among the Cree Indians.

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Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, in co-operation with British and Foreign Bible Society.

Secretary—Rev. G. Cornish, M.A., Montreal.

Issues from the depôt, 16,046. Free grants, 674 copies. The Society has employed 6 Colporteurs and 4 Bible-women.

Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society.

Same principles as those of London Religious Tract Society.

Secretaries—Revs. W. Reid, A.M., and F. H. Marling, Toronto.

Issues of books, tracts, &c., during the year, 249,641 copies. Receipts from sales, $7,735. Contributions, $1,610.

Upper Canada Bible Society.

Secretaries—Rev. W. Reid, M.A., J. G. Hodgins, Esq., LL.B., and G. Hague, Esq.

Issues during the year, 49,591 copies. The 5 Colporteurs employed sold 7,824 copies. Expenses, $25,543.

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Sunday Schools.

From the report of the Sunday School Teacher's Convention, held at Hamilton, C.W., it appears that there are in Canada West 488 Sunday Schools, and 5,815 Teachers, and 50,402 Scholars.

From the report of a similar Convention, held at Montreal, C.E., it appears that there are in Canada East 1,294 Schools, with 10,141 Teachers, and 86,726 Children.

NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK.

	Ministers.	*Churches.*	*Members.*	
CHURCH OF ENGLAND	192			
BAPTIST CONVENTION	166	276	25,862	
WESLEYAN METHODISTS	149	212	15,276	
CONGREGATIONALISTS	12			
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND	32	85	6	Presbyteries.
FREE CHURCH		109	10	„

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Jamaica.

POPULATION, 441,264.

	Churches or Chapels.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Persons attending.	Ministers.	Members.	Sunday Scholars.	Miscellaneous.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND ..	87	46 434	39,710	90	..	..	
BAPTISTS	87	51,320	34,200	33	18,947	..	
WESLEYANS	76	34,105	24,210	27	15,180	4,447	30 Day Schools, with 1,922 Scholars.
LONDON MISSIONARY SOC.	33	9,010	5,610	23	1:807†	955†	347† Day Scholars.
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN ..	26	12,575	7,955	..	5,124	..	39 Day Schools, with 1,291 regular pupils. £2,994 raised during the year for support of ministry, &c.
MORAVIANS	14	11,850	9,350	..	..	..	
UNITED METHODISTS	10	3 240	1,670	9	1,901	521	31 Day Scholars.
ROMAN CATHOLICS	8	3,220	2 920	..	..	..	
AMERICAN MISSION	6	1,340	750	..	..	..	
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ..	1	1,000	450	..	..	..	

Church and Chapel accommodation for 174,094.

† Several Stations not reported.

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West Indies, excepting Jamaica.

	Stations.	*Members.*	*Missionaries.*
CHURCH OF ENGLAND	...	...	136 ministers.
WESLEYAN METHODISTS	134 chapels	21,570	44
BAPTISTS	35	734	6
UNITED PRESBYTERIANS	3	180	3
FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND	4	...	...

British Guiana.

	Stations.	*Members.*	*Missionaries.*
CHURCH OF ENGLAND	...	...	33 ministers.
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND	...	...	10
WESLEYAN METHODISTS	24 chapels	3,183	9
LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY	17	2,127 reported.	13

Australasia.

POPULATION, 1,141,439.

	Ministers.	*Churches or Chapels.*	*Members.*
CHURCH OF ENGLAND	445		
CONGREGATIONALISTS	129		
BAPTISTS	74	89	
WESLEYAN METHODISTS	256	1,809	55,707
PRIMITIVE Do.	53		3,224
METHODIST NEW CONNEXION	2	1	120
BIBLE CHRISTIANS	35	93	1,750
UNITED METH. FREE CHURCH	10	20	687
PRESBYTERIAN FREE CHURCH	217	235	
	Total, 1,221 Ministers.		

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QUEENSLAND.

POPULATION ABOUT 195,000.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL ACCOMMODATION IN 1864.

	Churches.	*No. of Sittings.*
CHURCH OF ENGLAND	18	2,455
WESLEYANS	9	1,280
PRESBYTERIANS (FREE)	7	1,650
CONGREGATIONALISTS	6	580
BAPTISTS	5	680
LUTHERANS	4	320
UNITED PRES. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND	1	200
UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH	1	300
PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH	1	200

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FRANCE.

POPULATION 37,000,000.

THE Protestants of France are supposed to number from one million and a half to two millions.

The Reformed Church is divided into 105 Consistories, with 489 parishes, and 692 annexes. It has 895 temples or oratories, 1304 schools, 579 official pastors, and 82 auxiliary pastors, suffragans, or chaplains.

The Church of the Augsburg Confession (Lutheran) is divided into 44 Consistories, with 232 parishes and 199 annexes. It has 392 temples or oratories, 658 schools, 263 official pastors, 40 *vicaires*, auxiliary pastors, or chaplains.

The Mixed (Reformed and Lutheran) Consistory of Algiers has 12 parishes and 59 annexes, 71 places of worship, 12 schools, and 16 official pastors.

The union of Evangelical churches (Congregational Presbyterians) now numbers 42 churches, 11 having been added at the last synod held at Nîmes.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church (French Conference) is divided into 3 districts and 14 circuits. It has 184 chapels and preaching rooms, 28 ministers and probationers, 16 colporteurs and day school-masters, 91 local preachers, and 1,699 members, with 159 on trial. Also 41 Sunday-schools and 1,951 scholars.

The Baptists have 5 Churches, with several out-stations supported by the American Baptist Missionary Union. Total number of members, 351. Their chapel at Chauny (Aisne) was re-opened last year, after being closed by the Government for 14 years.

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The Evangelical Church of Lyons is an Independent Church of more than 700 members, mostly converts from Romanism. It was founded by the late Adolphe Monod. It has 4 pastors, and 5 places of worship; also several evangelists who labour in the out-stations. It receives considerable help from abroad.

The Moravians have 5 stations; mostly in the old province of Alsace.

Note.—The Reformed and Lutheran Churches are supported by the State, each regular pastor's salary being, with but few exceptions, £80 per annum.

The various Churches independent of the State are supported by the free-will offerings of their members, supplemented in many instances by donations from various Societies in England and America.

Work of the French Protestant Churches.

HOME OPERATIONS.

I. CENTRAL PROTESTANT EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY (*Société Centrale Protestante d'Evangélisation*) is in connexion with the Reformed Church. *General Agent of the Society*—M. le pasteur CH. FROSSARD, Rue de Boulogne 14, Paris.

OBJECT.—To seek the development of faith and life in the Protestant Churches of France, and to promote their extension by the various means which God may permit them to employ. Belief in the great doctrines of Evangelical orthodoxy is a condition of membership.

The Society is divided into 12 sections, the 12th being in one of the French colonies. It maintains at present

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50 principal and 11 secondary posts, helps towards the carrying on of worship in 151 localities, and pays the whole or part of the expense of 25 schools. It employs 96 persons, of whom 48 are pastors and 5 are itinerating ministers.

It has also a Preparatory School of Theology, 28 of the former pupils of which are carrying on their studies in the regular Theological Faculties (Montauban, Strasburg, and Geneva).

On the 4th of December, 1866, the new building, lately erected in Paris for the use of this school, was publicly opened. There are 23 pupils. The director is M. le pasteur Boissonas. Income of the Society about £7,360. Expenditure, £7,920.

II. EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF FRANCE (*Société Evangélique de France*). *Secretary*—M. le pasteur FISCH, 19, Rue Taranne, Paris.

OBJECT.—To propagate evangelical truth in France.

The Society employs 14 pastors, 8 evangelists, and 34 teachers. Of these 56 persons, 30 are stationed in Paris and the suburb of St. Denis.

The chapel at Mamers, long closed by order of the Government, was reopened last year.

INCOME - - - - - - - - - -	£5,680
EXPENDITURE.	
Salaries of the 56 Agents - - - - - -	£3,813
Rent of places of worship, and management, about	1,187
	£6,000

III. THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE OF LYONS. *Secretary*—E. MILSOM, Esq., Lyons.

THE doctrinal principles of the Society are those of the Reformed Church of France, as represented by the Central

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Society (No.1). The Society employs 2 pastors, 3 evangelists, 3 colporteurs, and 5 teachers, chiefly in the Hautes Alpes, in the districts where Felix Neff laboured with such Christian heroism. Income about £432. Expenditure, £438.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS.

SOCIETY FOR EVANGELICAL MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN—(*Société des Missions Evangéliques chez les Peuples non Chrétiens*). This Society is undenominational. *Secretary* — M. le pasteur CASALIS. *Office*—Maison des Missions Evangéliques, Rue Franklin 21, Paris.

THE Society's fields of operation are South Africa, among the Bassutos, Senegal, and Tahiti.

The work among the Bassutos has been almost entirely stopped during the past year by the lamentable war carried on against this tribe by the Dutch Boers. The Mission to Senegal is in its infancy. Tahiti has been lately taken up.

INCOME - - - - - - - - - -	£8,239

EXPENDITURE.

South African Mission, with 22 Missionaries and Missionary helpers - - - - -	£3,464	0	0
Mission to Senegal, with 2 Missionaries -	454	0	0
Mission in Tahiti (£240 collected in the Island)	452	0	0
Expense of Management, Outfits, Return voyages, &c. - - - - -	1,984	0	0
TOTAL - -	£6,354	0	0

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Bible Societies.

I. THE BIBLE SOCIETY OF FRANCE—(*Société Biblique de France*). *Agent of the Society*—M. le pasteur Fr. Vermeil, rue Boursault, 7, Paris.

The Society was formed in 1864 by uniting together the old French and Foreign Bible Society, and the new Society established by the members of the Protestant Bible Society of Paris (No. 2), who withdrew because that Society determined to circulate the so-called Geneva version of the New Testament.

The three great principles of this Society, therefore, are —the inspiration of the Scriptures, the exclusion of the Apocrypha, and the dissemination of the received versions of the Scriptures (at present Martin's and Osterwald's).

Circulation, 6,334 copies; of these, about 1,700 Bibles were given to newly-married couples, and 3,000 New Testaments to catechumens. Bibles, &c., have also been sent to Algeria, Corsica, and Mexico. Income, £1,382. Expenditure, £616.

II. PROTESTANT BIBLE SOCIETY OF PARIS—(*Société Biblique Protestante de Paris*). *Agent of the Society*—M. le pasteur Douen. *Office*—Rue des Beaux Arts 5, Paris.

The version of the Scriptures most generally sold or distributed by the Society is Osterwald's, the new versions of Geneva, &c., being supplied only to those who expressly ask for them.

Circulation, 10,540 copies. Income, £1,468. Expenditure, £1,600.

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Tract and Book Societies.

I. RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY OF PARIS—(*Société des Traités Religieux de Paris*). *General Agent*—M. le pasteur ARBOUSSE-BASTIDE. *Office*—8, Rue Neuve-Fontaine-St. Georges.

CIRCULATION of tracts, &c., during the year over 400,000. The Society publishes an "Almanach des Bons Conseils," which is very wid ely circulated in the country districts, and also an illustrated monthly journal, "L'Ami de la Jeunesse." Both publications are sold at so low a price, as to be a source of expense to the Society.

INCOME.

Subscriptions, &c. - - - - - -	£849	0	0
Sales - - - - - - - - - -	1,477	0	0
Balance from 1864 - - - - - -	438	0	0
TOTAL - -	£2,764	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

Publications - - - - - - -	£1,336	0	0
Management, &c. - - - - - -	448	0	0
TOTAL -	£1,784	0	0

Debts unpaid - - - £798.

II. RELIGIOUS BOOK SOCIETY OF TOULOUSE—(*Société des Livres Religieux à Toulouse*). *General Agent*—M. le pasteur DUPIN de ST. ANDRE.

THE Society publishes original and translated works, all having an evangelical tendency.

During the period from February, 1864, to November,

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1865, the Society published 83 new tracts and books, with 13,571 pages; number of copies, 196,900.

INCOME.

Subscriptions, &c., including sums received from abroad	£1,519	0	0
Sales	1,514	0	0
TOTAL	£3,033	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

Printing	£1,750	0	0
Management, &c.	770	0	0
TOTAL	£2,520	0	0

In addition to the above societies may be mentioned the following: (1) Evangelization Society in behalf of the Protestants scattered through the eastern departments of the country—Secretary, Pastor FREY, Strasburg. 39 centres of operation—Income, £1,000. (2) A similar society at Nîmes—Secretary, Pastor GROTZ. (3) Sunday School Society—Agency, 16, Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris. Expenditure about £950. (4) Paris City Mission. (5) Protestant Sou (½d.) Society; divides amount of the weekly ½d. subscriptions among 32 religious and benevolent societies.

The Evangelical Society of Geneva (see under head of Geneva) carries on most of its evangelistic labours in the French empire, chiefly in the Poitou and Burgundy.

Deaconesses' Institutions.

THERE are two Deaconesses' Institutions in France.

The one in Paris (Rue de Reuilly 95) has 35 deaconesses

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590 persons, young and old, have enjoyed the benefits of the Institution during the year. Of these, over 200 have been inmates of the *Maison de Santé* and the Infirmary; 11 babies have been carefully nursed at the *Crèche* (cradle department), 303 children have attended the schools, and 41 girls of various ages have been watched over in the Reformatory and Refuge. In 13 schools and charitable establishments the deaconesses have also rendered valuable aid.

INCOME.

Subscriptions, &c. - - - - - - - -	£982
Legacies, Donations, and Sales - - - - -	5,182
Pensions paid by, or for, persons availing themselves of the various Institutions - - - - -	1,575
TOTAL - -	£7,789

EXPENDITURE - - - - - - -	£6,011
Deficit of previous year - - - - - -	1,802
TOTAL - -	£7,813

The establishment at Strasburg has 107 deaconesses, of whom 47 are stationed in Strasburg, 11 in Switzerland, and the rest in various parts of Alsace. 10 novices were admitted during the year. 235 patients were received into the Infirmary. On the 31st of March, 1866, the Alms-house contained 36 pensioners, the Refuge 11 girls, the Servant Girls' Asylum 20 inmates.

The Reformatory 28 girls, and the *Crèche* 34 infants. Income, £2,128. Expenditure, £2,008.

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Prominent Events of 1866.

CHURCH LIFE.—The division between the two parties, into which both the Reformed and the Lutheran Churches are separated, becomes more and more marked as time wears on. The Liberals have continued their attacks on the generally recognised standards of Church doctrine. They seem to have completed their work of denial in regard to the supernatural aspect of Jesus Christ's work, by rejecting as unhistorical the narratives of His resurrection. At the General and National Conferences of April last (unofficial gatherings of ministers and elders in Paris, held on the occasion of the annual meetings of the religious societies) the two parties came to an issue. After a long and stormy debate, the General Conferences were broken up, but immediately reconstituted, with the rule that the members should henceforth be expected to subscribe heartily to the supreme authority of the Holy Scriptures in religious matters, and to the Apostles' Creed as a summary of the miraculous facts therein contained. At the National Conferences, composed only of members of the National Churches (Reformed and Lutheran), the same rule of faith was adopted.

Earlier in the year, the Presbyterial Council and Consistory of Paris (Reformed Church) having proceeded to depose M. MARTIN PASCHOUD from his pastoral functions, on the

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ground of his ill health, and also of his ultra-liberalism, 206 pastors out of 686 sent in their earnest protest against the proceeding, with what result is not known. The Government has not yet given its decision. Meanwhile, M. MARTIN PASCHOUD preaches occasionally in the Paris pulpits.

Another struggle took place in connexion with the choice of a Professor of Ecclesiastical History for the Faculty of Montauban. The Liberals put forward M. GOY, formerly pastor at Ste. Foy, but who had given up his post in consequence of his not being able, with his advanced liberal views, conscientiously to discharge the duties of his office. M. BOŃIFAS, a young man of great ability, was the orthodox candidate, and obtained a large majority of the votes of the Consistories. The wish of the Church thus significantly declared was confirmed by the Government, and M. BONIFAS was publicly installed in his chair on the 15th of November.

Every member of the Reformed Church has the right of voting at the election of members for the Presbyteries. The question arose as to who is a member, and the Paris Presbytery having laid down certain conditions which must be satisfied by those who wish their names to be registered as members, these conditions were objected to as illegal by the Liberal party, and a representation to that effect was made to the Government. The decision of the Council of State was, that the Presbyteries have the right of laying down certain religious conditions, which must be satisfied by all who desire to be enrolled as members.

WORK OF EVANGELIZATION.—The reports of the various evangelical societies speak encouragingly of the progress

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of truth, especially in some of the country districts. The British and Foreign Bible Society's colporteurs, numbering over 70, have met with many proofs of the good effect produced in former years by such labours. Here and there they have met with little communities enlightened by the simple reading of the Word of God, and longing for the regular ministrations of a Christian pastor. The depôts established in Bordeaux, Marseilles, Nice, and Paris (Rue St. Honoré) for the sale of the Word of God have been very largely visited by persons of various nations. About 100,000 copies of the Scriptures were circulated by the different societies during the year.

In connexion with this Bible-work may be mentioned the attempt to get Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants of all denominations to unite in the preparation of an entirely new French version of the Bible. A society was formed in the early part of 1866, and on the 21st of March the first general meeting was held at the Sorbonne. About 2,000 persons were present. M. AMÉDÉE THIERRY, Member of the Institute, presided; M. le pasteur WILLIAM PETAVEL, as the prime mover in the affair read a report, and speeches were delivered by orators of various religious persuasions. After the meeting, the hostility of the Ultramontanes, and of the Court of Rome, to all attempts to popularize the Scriptures was most unmistakably shown, and some of the priests who had joined the movement felt compelled to withdraw. Others remained in spite of all threats. The Society now numbers 58 members, of whom 29 are Roman Catholics, 8 are Jews, and 21 are Protestants. The work of translation is going on, and it is expected that the first pages will shortly be issued.

Another interesting movement, though at present on a

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humble scale, is the establishment of a school at Pau, bearing the name of the late noble Matamoros, where 12 Spanish children are being trained, in the hope that they may become useful, should Providence open the door into Spain, in the evangelization of their country.

A new Society has been formed in Paris, under the title of Fraternal Society for the Parochial Evangelization of the Reformed Church of Paris. The following extract from the rules will show its object:—The Society takes as its foundation the sovereign authority of the Holy Scriptures in religious matters, and the Apostles' Creed as a summary of the miraculous facts contained therein. Its object is to labour for the maintenance of the faith, and for the development of piety in the several parochial districts of the Reformed Church of Paris. It seeks to attain this end by direct evangelization, by the establishment of schools, by lectures and religious publications, by evening classes for adults, the formation of popular libraries, the patronage of young workmen, &c., &c. (Secretary, M. JULES de SEYNES.)

The Israelitish Alliance held a general meeting in Paris on the 29th of November last. It was numerously attended. The report stated that 4,500 members are now enrolled. It also referred to the fearful oppression from which the Jews are still suffering in Persia and some other lands. The Alliance intends to promote the colonization of Palestine, and also the establishment of schools for Israelite children. The income of the Alliance for 18 months was reported to have been £2,024, and the expenditure £1,348. The Alliance will be happy to place in its library any books relating to Israel or Palestine.

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BELGIUM.

The Government pays annually for the support of the Roman Catholic Church		£212,000
Protestant	do.	3,320
Anglican	do.	636
Jewish worship		480
	TOTAL	£216,436

THE Synod of the Evangelical National Church consists of 12 pastors and 12 lay-elders. This Church has built 3 chapels for evangelistic purposes at Ostend, Malines, and Lüttich, and has founded several schools. The help received for these purposes from Holland and Germany is much less than it used to be, owing to the declared heterodoxy of one of its agents.

THE BELGIAN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY (altogether independent of the State, and enjoying perfect freedom of operation). *Secretary*—M. le pasteur ANET, 90, Rue Traversière, Brussels.

THIS Society labours in 18 different places, and employs 18 pastors, 4 evangelists, 10 colporteurs and Bible-readers, of whom 2 labour among the Flemings, and 2 among the Walloons. Schools of various kinds are established and maintained in 9 different places.

INCOME (1864).

Churches and Stations	£1,397
Schools	352
Colportage	244
Publications and Depôt	578
General Subscriptions, &c.	1,687
TOTAL	£4,258

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EXPENDITURE.

Churches and Stations - - - - - - -	£2,627
Schools - - - - - - - - - -	531
Colportage - - - - - - - - - -	378
Publications and Depôt - - - - - -	706
General work - - - - - - - - -	765
TOTAL - -	£5,007

SWITZERLAND.

The Protestant population is reckoned at	-	1,476,982 souls.
The Roman Catholic do.	-	1,023,430 do.

THE Protestant cantons are Vaud, Neuchâtel, Bâle, Schaffhausen, Zürich, and Glarus.

The Roman Catholic—Freiburg, Valais, Tessin, Lucerne, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Uri, and Zug.

The canton of Appenzell is divided into Inner (Roman Catholic) and Outer (Protestant) Rhodes.

The cantons of Geneva, Soleure, Aargau, Berne, Thurgau, and the Grisons, contain a mixed population.

The Jews number 4,100, and are mostly found in Aargau. Through the intervention of the French Government they have lately obtained religious liberty.

The Reformed Church may be divided into 3 sections.

1. The Zwinglian section, to which belong the Churches of Zürich, Thurgau, Glarus, St. Gall, Outer Rhodes, Grisons, and Schaffhausen (a portion of it).

2. The Calvinistic section, to which belong the National Churches of French Switzerland and partly that of Berne.

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3. The Œcolompadian section, to which the Bâle Church belongs.

All these Churches are supported by the State, but the relations between the two powers are not the same in every canton. In Zürich, and some neighbouring cantons, the Church has greater independence of action than is the case in Geneva, Vaud, and Neuchâtel.

STANDARDS OF FAITH.

(1).—In Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Outer Rhodes, the clergy are bound to accept the Holy Scriptures as their standard of faith.

(2).—In Zürich, Glarus, St. Gall, the Grisons, Aargau, and Thurgau, the clergy are to teach according to Holy Scripture and the principles of the Reformed Church.

(3).—In Bâle they are bound by the Holy Scriptures and the Bâle Confession.

(4).—In Berne, by the Holy Scriptures and the Helvetic Confession.

(5).—In Schaffhausen they are to teach nothing contrary to the Holy Scriptures and the Helvetic Confession.

Notwithstanding the moral obligations thus constituted, many of the clergy are doing their utmost to undermine the authority of Scripture, and to train up their flocks in the vague doctrines of liberalism.

In many cases, especially in Glarus, the same building is used for worship by both Protestants and Roman Catholics, a curtain being drawn before the altar during the Protestant service.

The constitution of the Church is not the same in all the cantons. The highest representative body of every cantonal Church is the Evangelical Synod, consisting of all the clergy.

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In some cantons, *e.g.*, in Glarus, several members of the Upper Council belong to the Synod as States-commissioners. The highest Church Council, *Kirchenrath* (in Glarus called the Church Commission, and in Geneva the Consistory) is either appointed by the Great Council alone, or by that body and the Synod together, and consists of clerical and lay members. The president of the clergy (called *Antistes* in Zürich and Schaffhausen) is chosen by the Government, and as a rule presides over the meetings of the Synod. In most of the cantons the clergy are chosen by the people, without any intervention on the part of the Government. The clergy are divided into chapters or classes, each presided over by a dean. There are 1,036 livings in Switzerland. The highest salaries are paid in Berne, where some amount to £128; the lowest are in the Grisons. The largest parishes are in Outer Rhodes, with an average of 2,137, and in Freiburg, with an average of 2,022 souls to one clergyman. Religious liberty obtains in Geneva, Vaud, and Neuchâtel. In Aargau Church regulations are strictly enforced. In St. Gall all persons are compelled to have their children baptized. In Zürich civil marriages are allowed, but all children must receive the religious instruction provided by the State, although confirmation is not compulsory.

Free Churches.

1. GENEVA.—The Free Evangelical Church, with several pastors. Connected with this Church is a Theological School (President Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE) with 5 Professors, and 50 students of various nations.

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2. VAUD.—The Free Church, with 45 Churches, connected together by a Presbyterian form of Government. This Church has a Theological Faculty at Lausanne, with 6 Professors and 53 students.

3. The Independent Churches of Neuchâtel are 8 in number, with 4 Pastors and Ministers.

4. The Independent Churches of Berne are 6 in number. They have only one Pastor, who is assisted by 10 elders, and for the French services at Berne by Pastors from Vaud and Neuchâtel.

5. In Zürich and some neighbouring cantons there are Baptist Communities (called in Switzerland *Neobaptist*) with 269 members. They are in connexion with the German Baptist Union, the head quarters of which are at Hamburgh.

6. Anabaptist communities are to be met with here and there in the Juras.

7. Moravian Communities are found in Zürich, Berne, Bâle, and St. Croix (Vaud). With these is connected the old Pietistic Society of the Heimberger Brethren.

8. The Wesleyan Methodists (French Conference) have 7 or 8 stations in Vaud and Geneva, and 1 in Berne.

9. Plymouth Brethren (Darbyites) are somewhat numerous in Vaud and Neuchâtel, and Irvingites in Bâle and Zürich. Antonianites and Mormonites are to be met with here and there in Berne and Zürich.

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Evangelistic and Missionary Operations.

ALL the Protestant and mixed cantons, except Freiburg and Thurgau, have Missionary and Bible Societies. Most of these societies are, however, affiliated with the societies of a similar kind in the city of Bâle. In many of the cantons Evangelical or Inner Mission Societies are engaged in supporting reformatories, rooms for Sunday reading, and other means of usefulness. Protestant Aid Societies (Hilfsvereine) are also numerous, and pursue a work similar to that of the Gustavus Adolphus Society, viz., that of providing religious instruction for Protestants living in the Roman Catholic cantons; help is also sent to poor Churches in Austria, Hungary, Belgium, &c.

BALE EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY. *Extract from the 51st Report. Corresponding Secretary* — Herr Inspektor J. JOSENHANS. *Office*—Missions Haus, Bâle.

MISSION College in Bâle—6 Professors and 90 students. Mission school in Bâle—27 boys and 25 girls.

The Society has in the East Indies			38	ordained and	10	unordained Missionaries	
,,	,,	West Africa	15	,,	15	,,	,,
,,	,,	China	5	,,			
			58		25		

13 Missionaries were sent out in 1866, and 7 returned to Europe. Of the unordained Missionaries, some are merchants, and others are engaged in trade. Of these 73 labourers, 54 are married or are widowers.

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The Society has:—

In the East Indies, 30 Catechists, 10 Evangelists, and 31 Teachers and Helpers.
„ Africa 21 Catechists, and 9 Teachers and Helpers.
„ China 13 Native Agents.
„ India 11 Female Teachers, &c.
„ Africa 11 Do. do.

The society has 25 stations in various parts of the above-mentioned countries. Income, £31,333. Expenditure, £33,302. The ½d. per week subscriptions in Switzerland realised £3,453, and in Germany £6,223.

THE CRISCHONA, OR PILGRIM MISSION. *Secretary* — CANDIDAT SPITTLER. *Mission House*—Chrischona, near Bâle.

THE object of this Mission is to prepare and send forth to various parts of the world, but especially to Palestine and Egypt, Christian mechanics and others, who, by the force of example as well as by direct teaching, may serve to evangelize the peoples among whom they may dwell. Colporteurs and teachers are also trained for home work. Since the establishment of the Mission in 1839, more than 250 labourers have been sent forth into various parts of the world. There were 64 brothers in the various classes of the establishment at Crischona during 1866.

The Society has an Orphan House in Jerusalem, with 30 boys. The work in Jerusalem and the neighbourhood is under the direction of Bishop GOBAT.

The most remarkable feature of the Crischona Mission is the Apostles' Street, or series of 12 stations which it is intended to establish from Alexandria far into the heart of Abyssinia. At present the following stations are in active operation—St. Matthew's in Alexandria, St. Mark's in

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Cairo, St. Peter's at Assouan, at the falls of the Nile, St. Thomas' at Khartum, at the junction of the White and Blue Nile, and St. Paul's at Matammah on the borders of Abyssinia. Several Missionaries of various orders are working together at each of these stations, which are destined to be small colonies, where a healthy Christian influence may be exercised on the natives by the prosecution of various branches of industry and commerce, as well as by direct religious instruction. One of the Missionaries will henceforth be a regularly ordained preacher, with authority to perform the rites of the Christian Church.

BALE BIBLE SOCIETY. *Extract from the 51st Report. Secretaries*—HERR PFARRER K. SARTORIUS, and HERR PFARRER R. ANSTEIN.

2,740 Bibles and 10,529 New Testaments were put into circulation. Income, £303. Expenditure, £213. The £90 balance was set apart for the translation of the Bible into the Malay language.

A pious young man was sent, during the course of the year, to visit the gate-keepers' houses along the line of the Central Railroad, to see what had become of the 391 copies of the Scriptures, which had been deposited in them some time previously. The report of the visit was very encouraging. The Railway Directors gave a two months' pass to the agent.

BALE UNION OF THE FRIENDS OF ISRAEL. *Extract from the 36th Report.*

THE Society has a home for converted Jews; it also employs one or two travelling agents, and seeks to spread the Scriptures among the Jews, as well as to increase the interest taken by Christians in the welfare of Israel. Income, £560. Expenditure, £361.

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BALE CHRISTIAN BOOK SOCIETY. *Manager*—C. DETLOFF. *Depôt*—18, Streitgasse.

TRACTS were distributed during the year among poor Germans in Bâle, Geneva, Paris, Knesau (Carinthia), and Sta. Isabella (South America), also among 600 Austrian prisoners in Piedmont. Income, £184. Expenditure, £180.

GENEVA EVANGELICAL SOCIETY. *Abstract of 35th Report. Secretary*—M. L. QUIBLIER, Geneva.

THE Society seeks to attain its end, the advancement of the Kingdom of God, by theological teaching, the public explanation of the Word of God, and by the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures. Its work is divided into 4 departments:—

1. The Theological School (mentioned above under head of Free Churches, p. 222.)

2. External Evangelization.—The Society has 6 stations in the Saintonge, 8 in the Poitou, 9 in Burgundy, 3 in Dauphiny, 3 in Savoy, and 1 in Algeria. Of these stations, 7 are worked by pastors, 8 by evangelists, while at 11, schools only are in operation; the remaining 3 have both a minister and a school.

3. The Bible-work, in which 25 colporteurs are engaged, 24 of them in France, and 1 in the canton of Valais.

4. The Inner Evangelistic department employs 3 persons, 2 of whom seek to evangelize the French-speaking portion of the canton of Geneva, and 1 the German portion.

INCOME.

Theological School	£1,229
External Evangelization	2,500
Bible-work	1,264
Inner Evangelization	261
TOTAL	£5,254

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EXPENDITURE.

Theological School	£1,598
External Evangelization	3,066
Bible-work	1,265
Inner Evangelization	261
TOTAL	£6.190

Principal Events of the Year 1866.

THE most noteworthy feature of 1866 has been the conflict in Berne relative to the character of the religious instruction given in the chief Normal school of the canton—that at Münchenbuchsee, of which M. Langhans is the Director. This gentleman, a minister of the National Church, holds opinions similar to those so loudly proclaimed by the rationalistic party in Zürich; and as his position gives him great influence over the character of the religious teaching imparted throughout the cantonal schools, earnest efforts have been made to induce the Government to appoint a Director whose views accord with the doctrines supposed to be characteristic of the national Church, of which the standard is the Helvetic Confession. Pamphlets have been written on both sides, and towards the close of the year a journal was started by M. Langhans' brother and some of the younger pastors, entitled "Reform Leaves" (*Reformblatter*), and having for its object the furtherance of rationalistic opinions. Church-synods have met, and the majority have uttered their protest against the continuance of M. Langhans in his present post. The School-synods have also met, and they have passed a vote of confi-

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dence, and presented M. Langhans with a congratulatory address. Lastly, the Great Council of Berne has determined, by a majority of 73 to 61 votes, that the religious instruction given in the Seminary shall not be in opposition to the Holy Scriptures and to the principles of the Berne National Church; and in face of this decision, the Government has re-appointed M. Langhans to his post for another term of four years. Such is a brief narrative of this remarkable struggle. It remains to be seen what course the Church will now pursue.

The Church-synod of the Grisons was held at Davos at the end of June. It was there decided, as the revised Liturgy, which had been in course of preparation for six years, did not give general satisfaction, that in future it should be allowable for the pastors to make such modifications in the old Liturgy as they might deem necessary. The want of ministers is most grievously felt in the Grisons; it was with great satisfaction, therefore, that the Synod took part in the ordination of six young men. In spite of the difficulty of obtaining candidates, it was determined that the course of theological study should be lengthened by an additional six months, and that the examinations should be made more searching.

On the Synodal Sunday the tercentenary of Philip Gallicius, the reformer of the Grisons, was celebrated. He died of the plague at Coire in 1566.

The Synod of Zürich met in October, and entered into a most earnest discussion respecting the Liturgy, and the place which the Apostles' Creed occupies in the services of the Church. The party of progress were strenuous advocates of revision, and would have the Apostles' Creed, if retained at all, used only in the ceremony of baptism, and

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not at the Lord's Supper. The debate was adjourned till Easter, 1867. The relative strength of the contending parties was shown in the election of a dean for the chapter of Zürich. Pastor Zimmerman (Evangelical) obtained about 90 votes, and Deacon Hirzel (Rationalistic) 50.

The Sabbath question is occupying considerable attention in Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchâtel, Bâle, Schaffhausen, and elsewhere, and the societies established to promote the better observance of the Lord's day are beginning to make their influence felt.

Sunday schools are on the increase. It was reported at the Annual Meeting of the Vaud Sunday School Society, held at Lausanne in October last, that there are in that canton alone 309 schools, with 13,000 children. There are 170 localities, 40 of them Roman Catholic, still destitute of such institutions.

A Greek Church was opened in Geneva in September. The building has been erected—the first of its kind in Geneva—for the benefit of the Russian community residing there. The fact shows that perfect religious liberty is enjoyed in that corner of Switzerland.

The Synod of the Free Church of Vaud was held at Morges in May. It was presided over by M. Troyon. M. Matamoros was present to represent the Christians of Andulasia, in Spain, and M. le pasteur L. Bridel, one of the leading men of the Church, was also there; before the close of the year, all three had entered into their rest. The report showed that £6,320 had been expended during the year in support of the various Churches belonging to the Free Church of Vaud. An addition of £8 was made to the pastors' salaries, thus raising them to £72 per annum.

The Swiss Pastoral Society met in 1866 at Bâle. About

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250 pastors were present, most of them from the German cantons. The meetings were opened by a sermon in the new and splendid Gothic church lately erected by a private gentleman for the use of the city. At the regular sittings papers were read, one by Professor De Goltz, "On the most advantageous methods of imparting to the people a knowledge of the Word of God," and another by Pastor Beck, of the canton of Schaffhausen, "On the doctrine of prayer, especially considered in its relations to pastoral activity." Among those who spoke on the first question were Profs. Tholuck and Hagenbach. The negative theologians (Zeitstimmler they are called in German-Switzerland, from the name of their paper, "The Voices of the Times," Zeitstimmen) were but sparingly represented at the meetings.

ITALY.

THE cession of Venetia to Italy, and the departure of the French troops from Rome, are events which will ever render the year 1866 a memorable one in the history of the Peninsula. We can do nothing more than make this passing allusion to them.

Another event of importance is the suppression of the monasteries. The total number suppressed is 2,414, with 38,396 inmates; of these, 1,252, with 20,228 inmates, belonged to the mendicant orders, and 1,162, with 18,168 inmates, were of other orders.

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We must also mention the permission given by the Government to the exiled bishops to return. Those who had taken up their residence in Rome being under the impression that the permission did not apply to themselves, wrote on the subject to Baron Ricasoli, and received a reply, the following passages of which are worthy of permanent record:—

"The decision adopted by the Government arises, as your lordships state, from the desire that perfect liberty in the relations between Church and State should pass from the abstract region of principle, in which it had hitherto remained, into the reality of fact.

"The Italian Government wishes to demonstrate, as far as possible, that it has faith in liberty, and is desirous of applying it to the greatest extent compatible with the interests of public order.

"It therefore calls upon the bishops to return to their sees, whence they were removed by those very motives of public order. It makes no conditions, save that one incumbent upon every citizen who desires to live peaceably, namely, that he should confine himself to his own duty, and observe the laws. The State will ensure that he be neither disturbed or hindered, but let him not demand privileges if he wishes no bonds. The principle of every free State, that the law is equal for all, admits of no distinctions of any kind.

"The Government would be glad to cast off all suspicion, and abandon every precaution; and if it does not now wholly act up to this wish, it is because the principle of liberty which it has adopted and put into practice is not equally adopted and practised by the clergy.

"The bishops cannot be considered among us as simple

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pastors of souls, since they are at the same time the instruments and defenders of a power at variance with the national aspirations. The civil power is therefore constrained to impose those measures upon the bishops which are necessary to preserve its rights and those of the nation.

"How is it possible to terminate this deplorable and perilous conflict between the two powers—between Church and State?

"Liberty can alone bring us to that happy state of things which your lordships consider so enviable in America. Let us 'render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's,' and peace between Church and State will be troubled no more.

"I desired to pay deference to these principles in removing the prohibition to the return of the bishops, and their residence in their sees. I believe that liberty is good in profession and practice, and further, that it has the virtue of converting those who are called to enjoy its benefits.

"I trust that your lordships, returning to your dioceses, with the sincere sentiment of respect for the law expressed in your letter, among a people who wish to remain Catholic without relinquishing the rights and aspirations of the nation to which they belong, will bless that liberty which protects them, and upon which the reconciliation of interests hitherto appearing irreconcileable can alone be based. "RICASOLI."

The "Barletta Massacre," as it has been called, is another event of most painful interest. The following is a brief history of the whole movement at Barletta. Giannini, an evangelist, supported by the Evangelical Continental So-

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ciety, and under the direction of the Nice Committee, has for some time past been itinerating along the shores of the Adriatic.

In July, 1865, he arrived at Barletta, and engaged a large hall. The meetings were small at first, but greatly increased. The people were anxious to hear the Word of God. The services were held up to August 28th, when he left Barletta. Early in December he returned, and found 12 brethren waiting for him at the station. The day after his return he held a friendly conversation with two priests; one of them, with the New Testament in his hand, pointed out the falsehood of the religion of the popes. Shortly after, Giannini wrote to say that the cholera had led to the increase of faith in the converts, though the priests had declared that God had sent it as a punishment for their Protestantism. The meetings went on well, and he reported that persecution had commenced. On the 11th of January, writing in a strain of thankfulness to God for his success, he says:—

"Last evening the hall was so full, that the landlord had to bring all the seats from his own room. Among the hearers were the delegate, the sub-delegate, the secretary, a sergeant, and a private policeman. When the meeting was over, the delegate, with the others, saluted me, and said, 'If you please, it will give us great pleasure to return and hear the Word of God.'"

In a letter received from him on the 24th of February last, less than a month before the massacre, he says:—

"I have delayed writing, as I desired to inform you that we celebrated the Lord's Supper on the 18th instant. Several persons desired to do so, and I could not deny their request. The communicants were seventeen."

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So the work continued with marked success. Meanwhile, the opposition of the priests and of the priest-ridden people became more and more violent. At length, on the 19th of March, an attempt was made to lay violent hands on the evangelist, and on those who were associated with him. The house where Giannini was staying was attacked, and its contents burnt in the street. Giannini escaped by getting on to the roof, and making his way to a house some distance off. The owner of the house which was attacked, and his wife, were both severely wounded, while a young man whom the mob found in another part of the house was stabbed and thrown into the fire outside. Of the building thus assaulted there remain only the walls, and men and women escaped with only the clothes upon their backs. The same lot befell a wine dealer; all was stolen or burned. A fourth brother, after having all that his house contained burned, was barbarously murdered. A wooden cross was laid on his shoulders, and he was beaten with sticks. When he fell, the ruffians who were murdering him besprinkled him with his blood, and said to him, "This is the blood of Christ; cry 'Viva Cristo!' and he said, 'Viva Cristo!' Then a priest asked whether he would confess, and acknowledge the Divine presence in the Host (*riconoscere il sacramento*). Our brother answered that he knew Christ, and was happy to die for Him, but that he needed no sacrament; whereupon the infuriated multitude fell upon him and killed him. It is not known whether or not they dragged his body through the city. The wife, and two children, of the ages of thirteen and fourteen, are left to mourn their irreparable loss. The widow is converted, and all the family were the glory of the Church of Barletta. A fifth brother suffered the loss of all his furni-

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ture, but his life was preserved by the mercy of God. Many brethren escaped into the country, but a *cordon* was drawn round the town, and they escaped with great difficulty. At the approach of night they believed that all danger was ended. A priest presented himself as a friend, and after talking with them took his leave. But in a very little time they saw him on horseback, with a number of the country people. The brethren took to flight, and fortunately, the night being advanced, pursuers and pursued missed each other. The authorities took up the matter at once. The first persons arrested were three priests and a Capuchin, and on the following day about seventy-two others were conducted into the fort. In the evening, about six o'clock, a strong body of troops came and took the prisoners, and conducted them to the station, whence they were forwarded to Trani. On the 21st other arrests were made, to the number of about thirty persons, among them a gentleman of position, upon whom was found a list of seventy-nine families who were to have been sacrificed.

On the 25th of April Lagomarsino, an evangelist sent by the Nice Committee, writes: "Happily we have found a room, which we have engaged till the end of August. It is well situated, and will hold 200 persons, and can be used for the school till a better place is found. We hope it will be opened on Sunday. No words can describe the welcome Giannini received on his arrival. He was expected at twelve o'clock, and the street which leads to the station was crowded with people, who had come to see the man whom the powerful hand of God had delivered from the violence of men who thirsted for his blood. Giannini has received tokens of good-will even from his

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enemies: so that the work of God at Barletta, though prosperous before March 19th, is now more prosperous."

The spirit of persecution, however, soon began to revive, and the sub-Prefect thereupon requested the evangelists to withdraw as a matter of prudence. It was found shortly after that affairs were not so bad as had been represented, and Giannini therefore returned to Barletta, and worship was recommenced. Every effort was made by the authorities, who are clearly under the influence of the priests, to induce him to leave. At length his various opponents succeeded in getting an order from the Ministry in Florence, commanding the suspension of public worship. Thereupon Giannini closed the doors of the hall, but he has continued ever since to hold meetings at his own lodgings. About 30 brethren remain steadfast in the faith. The prosecution against the instigators of the massacre proceeds, though continually hindered by the Ultramontane party.

Protestant Operations.

THE only Protestant Church of any standing in Italy is the Vaudois Church. It consists of 16 Communities, with a membership of 22,000. Its governing body is called the Table.

During the past year various evangelistic agencies have continued their operations with some measure of success. The first in point of importance are those of the Vaudois Church.

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I. THE VAUDOIS CHURCH.

From the Report delivered at the Synod held at Torre Pellice, in May of last year, we learn that this Church has 23 principal stations, which are distributed thus:—

7 in Piedmont.	1 in the district of Naples.
3 in Lombardy.	1 in Sicily.
1 in Emilia.	1 in Isle of Elba.
3 in Liguria.	2 in France, for Italians.
4 in Tuscany.	

To work these stations it employs 19 pastors, 11 evangelists, and 29 teachers—in all, 59 agents. It has 15 students preparing for the ministry in the Theological school at Florence, where, in addition to the regular course of instruction given by the other professors, Dr. De Sanctis lectures on the formation and development of Romish Doctrine.

The number of attendants upon public worship is reckoned at from 2,000 to 2,500; of communicants, 1,095.

Two candidates were ordained at the Synod. One of them was formerly a monk.

The report states that 3 stations, viz., Pavia, Bissagnana, and Porto Ferrajo (Isle of Elba), were abandoned, in order to avoid unseemly divisions, as other religious denominations had, in an uncourteous manner, taken possession of them. Income, £5,611. Expenditure, £4,911.

II. THE NICE FOREIGNERS' EVANGELIZATION COMMITTEE.

Secretary—W. D. Hull, Esq., Tunbridge Wells.

Object.—The primary object of the Committee shall be to promote the extension of the Gospel in the kingdom of Italy.

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PRINCIPLES.—The Committee proposes, as nearly as circumstances will permit, to act upon the principles of the London City Mission. There will be a similar direct aim at the salvation of immortal souls by the knowledge of Jesus Christ, a similar catholicity of spirit and impartiality in reference to denominational distinctions, and a similar desire to unite in one common work members of the several bodies of evangelical Christians, for which end the Committee will consist of foreigners of any nation visiting Nice, and holding evangelical sentiments, whose earnest desire and aim it shall be to act in the most cordial harmony with the ancient church of the Vaudois, and with all churches, societies, or individuals, who are or may hereafter be labouring to promote the diffusion of Scriptural truth.

The Committee will be assisted by the co-operation of pastors, evangelists, and other friends to the cause residing in Italy, who will aid it by their counsel and correspondence, and by fulfilling the important offices of examiners of agents and superintendents of agents.

15 agents are employed by the Committee. They are thus distributed: Barletta—1 evangelist and 1 colporteur; Como—1 evangelist, 1 schoolmaster, and 1 colporteur; Milan—2 evangelists, 1 schoolmaster, and 1 schoolmistress; Fara—one who acts as evangelist and schoolmaster; Florence—1 keeper of book depôt and lending library; Piverone—one who acts as evangelist and schoolmaster; Sardinia—island of—1 evangelist and 1 schoolmaster; Sondrio—1 evangelist. The salaries of 5 of the evangelists are paid by the Evangelical Continental Society. (p. 39.)

The total receipts of the Committee, including the money received from the Evangelical Continental Society, were £1,323.

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III. The AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION supports more than 40 agents in Italy, at an expense of about £4,000. (See p. 185.)

IV. The WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY has several agents, under the superintendence of the Rev. H. J. PIGGOTT, B.A., who is stationed at Milan.

The report states, that at Milan the Church has about 50 members, and the school about 40 children. At Pavia (supplied from Milan) about 40 are reckoned as church members, with a congregation of from 80 to 100 persons, and a school of 50 children. At Intra there is a congregation of about 80, chiefly Swiss Protestants. There are congregations at Cremona, Parma, and Mezzano Inferiore, a village 15 miles distant from Parma. Modena, Caravaggio, and Bergamo have been given up. Monza is sterile. At Spezzia, Plymouthism has been seeking to hinder the work done by the Wesleyan agent, but in vain. At Florence but little has been done. A good work goes on in Pistoja. At Naples there is a Church of 57 members, and a Sunday school of 30 children. Efforts are also being made at Caserta and Salerno, in each place with some success.

The 2 missionaries, 1 assistant-missionary, and the other agents, were sustained at a cost of £5,707.

V. In addition to the above agencies, Free Evangelical Italian Churches are to be found in several parts, *e.g.*, in Geneva, Florence, &c., all of them being more or less allied with the Plymouth Brethren.

VI. The SCOTCH FREE CHURCH employs the Rev. M. MEYER, Jewish Missionary, at Ancona. M. MEYER'S labours are not confined to Jews. Other ministers of this church, settled in various parts of Italy, as Rev. Dr. STEWART in Leghorn, and REV. J. R. M'DOUGALL in

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Florence, are engaged, in addition to their regular labours among their countrymen, in superintending the work of Bible distribution.

School-work is carried on in connexion with most of the Churches and stations. In Naples there are 4 schools, with 14 teachers, and 373 children, under the direction of a special committee. There are 3 Waldensian schools in Florence, and 2 in Leghorn. In Turin, in addition to the Waldensian schools, there are schools directed by Mrs. DE SANCTIS, and so also at Genoa. The Waldensian schools in the Vallies number 180, with 3,750 children in regular attendance. It is to be noted in this connexion, that during 1866 a public movement was inaugurated by such men as Ricasoli, Matteucci, and others, having for its object the education of the people throughout the country. Statistics have been brought forward to prove that there are 17,000,000 persons in Italy unable to read.

Bible-work was actively prosecuted throughout the year, and especially among the soldiers and Garibaldian volunteers. The British and Foreign Bible Society's agent, Mr. BRUCE, reports a total distribution by the various societies labouring in the Peninsula, from March, 1865, to March, 1866, of 28,152 copies. 36 Colporteurs were employed under Mr. BRUCE's direction, selling on an average 470 copies each.

Since March, 1866, the work of distribution among soldiers has been vigorously carried on. The Nice Committee despatched one of their Colporteurs to Varese to labour among the Garibaldian volunteers assembled in that neighbourhood. The results of the visit were encouraging.

The Bible Societies of London and Scotland entered heartily into this unexpected field of labour. The last-named Society (Scottish National) employed 19 Colporteurs

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in 1866. They sold 7,095 Bibles and Testaments. A depôt is established in Venice, and two colporteurs are at work.

The Religious Emancipation Society, having for its object the convocation of General Councils under the presidency of the Pope, the use of the mother tongue in the services, the free circulation of the Holy Scriptures, free confession, the abolition of ecclesiastical celibacy, and liberty of conscience, reckoned in September last 971 priests on its roll of 1,823 members.

HOLLAND.

THREE-FIFTHS of the population are Protestants. The three principal Protestant bodies are the Reformed, the Mennonite, and the Lutheran. All religions are supported by the State. The three great centres of Theological learning are the Universities of Utrecht (evangelical tendency prevails), Groningen, and Leyden.

The National Church (Reformed) has about 1,200 Pastors.

CHRISTIAN DISSENTING REFORMED CHURCH (Formed in 1834).
Secretary of Synodal Commission—The REV. A. S. ENTINGH, Den Helder.

THE Synod meets once in 3 years. Theological school at Kampen, opened in 1854; 4 Professors, and 56 students. This Church is divided into 10 provinces, 40 classes, and 283 communities (*gemeente*), and has 207 ministers.

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REFORMED CHURCH (formed in 1837). *Secretary of Synodal Commission*—The Rev. D. Klinkert, Rotterdam.

This Church is divided into 8 provinces and 44 communities, and has 17 ministers.

Religious Societies in Holland.

THE NETHERLANDS' EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT UNION (1853). *Secretary*—M. Is. Capadose, Amsterdam.

Objects—(1) To make apparent the real unity of belief existing throughout Evangelical Protestantism, in opposition to the mere external unity of the Church of Rome. (2) To counteract the terrible power of Rome, and the unbelief prevailing in the country, by means of the labours of colporteurs and evangelists, &c. (3) To keep up correspondence with similar societies in England, France, &c. The Society employs 15 evangelists.

UNION OF THE FRIENDS OF TRUTH adhering to the Doctrine and Rules of the Reformed Church (1853). *Secretary*—M. W. Pouwels, Amsterdam.

The Society employs 5 evangelists, who labour in 16 different places.

A similar society exists in Friesland.

SOCIETY FOR THE SALVATION OF THE PEOPLE. *Secretary*—M. E. Kuijper, Amsterdam.

The basis on which the Society rests is the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. The salvation sought to be accomplished is the fruit of the piety which arises, through God's

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grace, from a hearty belief in Jesus Christ. The object of the Society is, therefore, to further this belief among the people of the Netherlands.

The Society has established schools, both day and Sunday, for poor children in 4 different places. It also employs an evangelist.

NETHERLANDS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY. *Secretary*—Br. J. C. Neurdenburg, Mission House, Rotte, Rotterdam.

Employs 10 Missionaries in Minahassa; in the districts where they labour, they have 115 schools under their direction, with 9,577 children. 9 Missionaries in the district of Amboina, 1 in (*Mallassar*) Zuid Celebes, and 3 in Java. Total, 23. Income, £6,926. Expenditure, £8,416.

JAVA COMMITTEE. NETHERLANDS' AUXILIARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR INNER AND OUTER MISSIONS IN BATAVIA.

The Committee maintains 7 Missionaries, of whom 5 are labouring among persons of various nationalities (Chinese and Malay) in Batavia, and 2 in Sumatra; 6 young men are under training. Income, £835.

THE NETHERLANDS' MISSIONARY UNION (1858). *Secretary*—P. De Braal, Rotterdam.

Employs 5 Missionaries in Java; 3 pupils in the Mission house. Income, £1,930.

NETHERLANDS' REFORMED MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1859).

Employs 16 labourers of various kinds in Java.

THE UTRECHT MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1859). *Secretary*—J. J. Van Toorenenbergen.

Employs 12 brethren, and has 9 young men under training.

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Posts of labour—New Guinea, Bali, and Almaheira. Income, £2,666.

Great missionary gatherings are now held yearly in Holland. The committee appointed to make arrangements for the next gathering, to be held in 1867, near to Haarlem, consists of ministers of various denominations. The secretary and treasurer is Pred. (*the Rev.*) S. H. BUYTENDIJK, of Harderwijk. One of the members of the Committee is the Rev. COHEN STUART, of Rotterdam. The President is Pred. O. G. HELDRING, of Hemmen.

MISSIONARY COMMUNITY AT ERMELO (Middleburg). Formed in 1851. *Pastor*—H. W. WITTEVEEN. About 70 members.

THIS small independent Church has a House of Mercy, where some 12 adults (3 Jews and 1 Chinese, &c.) and 20 children are maintained, also a Missionary school, where 81 children have received instruction. In the infant school are 18 children. In the Mission house there are 5 pupils. Since May, 1856, this single Church has sent out Missionaries to Sumatra, Talan, and South and West Africa. During the same period it has employed 9 evangelists in various parts of Holland.

NETHERLANDS' SOCIETY FOR ISRAEL (1862). *Secretary*—H. J. BERGER, the Hague.

THE Society employs 2 Missionaries in Holland, and 1 at Surinam, among the Jews resident there. Income, £356.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. *Secretary*—DR. PH. J. HOEDEMAKER, Utrecht.

SUNDAY schools are established at 77 places.

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DEACONESSES' ESTABLISHMENT AT UTRECHT (1844).

FROM 8 to 10 deaconesses, with an average of from 80 to 90 patients, children included.

NETHERLANDS' BIBLE SOCIETY. *Secretary*—HEER J. VAN LEEUWEEN, Amsterdam.

CIRCULATION during past year, 35,684 copies. Total circulation since 1815, 1,001,769, copies. Income, £5,902. Expenditure, £3,800.

Young Men's Christian Associations on the Continent.

FRANCE—More than 80 associations are established in various parts.

GERMANY—1. The Eastern Association—Head quarters, Berlin embraces 78 separate associations in various parts of old Prussia.

2. The Rhenish Westphalian Association—Head quarters, Elberfeld—100 Associations in Rhineland and Westphalia.

3. The South German Association—Head quarters, Stuttgart. From 30 to 40 Associations in Würtemberg and neighbouring states.

4. The North German Association—Head quarters, Hanover.

5. The Middle German Association—Head quarters, Dresden.

SWITZERLAND—1. The German Swiss Association—Head quarters, Zürich. From 70 to 80 Associations, but only in the canton of Zürich.

2. The French Swiss Associations in Geneva, Vaud, and Neuchâtel. From 70 to 80 Associations.

HOLLAND—The Netherlands' Association—Head quarters, Amsterdam. Altogether there are about 100 young men's associations in Holland, 54 of which are connected with the above Society.

BELGIUM—The Belgium Evangelical Young Men's Association—Head quarters, Brussels. About 10 societies.

There are also young men's associations at Ofen in Hungary, at Turin, St. Petersburg, and Belgrade.

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GERMANY.

General Statistics.

The Protestants of all denominations in Prussia & Germany, 23,076,883.

The National Protestant Church of Prussia, a union of the Lutheran and Reformed communions, under the title of the Evangelical Church, has - - - - - - - - - - -	*Adherents.* 11,026,608
In Baden, and 4 other provinces where the same union prevails, the Evangelical Church has - - - - - - - - - -	1,225,057
In other provinces, inclusive of Austria, the Lutherans number 9,177,708; Reformed, 611,233; United Churches, 532,952 -	10,321,893
	22,573,558
This will leave, as the number of Dissenters of various names -	503,325
	23,076,883

The American Methodist Episcopal Church reports, as the total number of *hearers* at its various stations in Germany, 8,880 persons.

The American Baptist Missionary Union reports, as the total number of *members* belonging to its Churches in Germany, 11,239 persons.

In Pomerania there are computed to be 13,354 Dissenters, mostly Mennonites or German Catholics; that is, one Dissenter to every 100 members of the National Church. This is the largest proportion of Dissenters in any part of Germany.

The Dissenters in Würtemberg number 3,376 souls, or 1 to every 349 members of the National Church. They are divided into various sects, *e.g.*, Baptists, Mennonites, members of the German Temple, Nazarenes, Friends of Jerusalem, &c. &c.

The National Protestant Churches of Germany, Prussia, and Austria, have 21,196 Churches and Chapels, and 15,000 Ministers. The income of 8,347 livings amounts to £819,595, or about £98 4*s.* per living.

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Events of the past Year.

THE year 1866 will ever be a memorable one in the history of Germany; the relations of the various Protestant Churches of the land to one another, and to the State, must be considerably affected by the great political changes which were brought about by the short but decisive war; but at present they remain *in statu quo*. We may just note, that whereas in 1865 Prussia contained 12 millions of Protestants and 7 millions of Catholics, it now contains 16 millions of Protestants and 8 millions of Catholics. It is computed that, taking the whole of the Fatherland, with the exception of Austria and its possessions, the number of Protestants is equal to that of Catholics.

The spirit of Christian charity was largely displayed during the war; the various Churches sought to supplement the provision made by the Government for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers, and the comfort and relief of the wounded. The ancient order of the knights of Jerusalem having been re-organised on an evangelical basis, 125 of its members devoted themselves to the work of attending on the sick and the wounded. The Order was also enabled to place from 400 to 450 beds at the disposal of the military authorities. Ten of the knights organized, at their own expense, ambulances containing altogether 200 beds, while others opened their houses for the reception of the wounded. In Berlin itself about 6,000 beds were provided by various charitable associations. The deaconesses belong-

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ing to the establishments at Kaiserswerth and elsewhere were most useful in attending to the wounded; 78 of these devoted women went forth from Prussia alone, and were found rivalling in zeal the Sisters of Charity belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. Thirty brethren from the Deacons' Institution at Duisburg, as well as a number of young men belonging to an association in Erlangen, were actively engaged as nurses.

Collections were also made in Berlin and elsewhere to raise money for the purpose of sending additional chaplains. Many pastors offered their services, and their presence in the army seems to have been highly appreciated.

Considerable agitation has been kept up during the past year throughout the Duchy of Baden. The evangelical party have been seeking to obtain the removal of Dr. SCHENKEL from the post of Principal of the Seminary for ministers in Heidelberg, in consequence of his work on the character of Jesus. Hitherto their protests and petitions have been in vain. The University, of which the Seminary forms a part, is a State institution, and consequently the appointment of professors rests with the Government. Moreover, the evangelical party, though strong, are in a minority as regards their standing in the Church, all the Church elections being decided by the masses of the people, most of whom are opposed to the progress of vital religion. The evangelical party are not, however, without hope of being able to attain their end, but in what way is not very apparent.

Most of the great conferences, *e.g.*, the *Kirchentag*, were not held last year, owing to the disturbed state of the country. This fact, therefore, gives the greater prominence to the Missionary conference held at Bremen in May. It

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lasted four days. The societies represented were those of the Rhine, Northern Germany, Leipsic, Bremen, the United Brethren, Würtemberg, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Utrecht, and Paris. Each of the above societies sent two delegates, with the exception of the last, the director of which, M. CASALIS, though appointed a delegate, was unable to leave his post, owing to the grave situation of the French Missions among the Bassoutos. The deliberations were under the direction of Superintendent-general HOFFMANN, of Berlin, formerly the director of the Missionary Institute at Bâle, as president, and of Professor LUTHARDT, of Leipsic, as vice-president. Various subjects were introduced, by the reading of specially prepared papers, and were discussed in a most fraternal spirit. Perhaps the most important debate related to the amount and kind of training to be given to the pupils who are being educated for missionary work. The subject was introduced by Professor GESS, of Göttingen. The general opinion was, that various necessities required various degrees of culture. Dr. FABRI, however, remarked, that in recent times all the missionary institutions, not excepting those of GOSSNER and HERMANNSBURG (Harms'), attach great importance to their missionaries being taught the ancient languages, including Latin.

The Free Communities (*Freie Gemeinde*) which have arisen out of the movement set on foot many years ago by RONGE and CZERSKI, now (1865) number 117, with a membership of more than 10,000 persons. They are under the direction of a central power elected every three years. The 3rd general assembly was held at Gotha in 1865, and consisted of the representatives of 48 communities. A pro-

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position for introducing into their statutes a general definition of *Religion* was rejected, on the ground that this would be an infringement of absolute freedom of thought and belief.

Religious awakenings have taken place in several parts of Germany since the close of the war. Thus, to give only one instance:—A soldier in Trèves, who was a pious man previous to his being called to take up arms, was the instrument of converting several of his comrades. These men, together with their friend, at once began to distribute tracts. An evangelist was sent from the Fraternal Society of Elberfeld, and numerous meetings have been held. The great difficulty is the want of a place to meet in.

On the 30th of October the foundation stone of a new Church was laid in Stuttgard. No new Church had been built there for 400 years. In the 15th century, when the city contained 6,000 inhabitants, it had 3 large Churches, with 8,500 sittings. Now it has 70,000 inhabitants, 60,000 of whom are Protestants. The new Church will have 1,300 sittings.

During the present winter session, at the various Prussian universities, 861 young men have their names enrolled as students of *evangelical* theology. They are distributed thus: 335 are at Berlin, 306 at Halle, 90 at Königsberg, 79 at Breslau, 34 at Bonn, and 17 at Greifswald.

Sunday schools are increasing slowly in Berlin, and are being established in some other cities. At the beginning of 1866 there were 11 Sunday schools in Berlin—9 belonging to the Established Church, one Baptist, and one Methodist. The work was only begun in 1864.

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Methodism and Baptism in Germany.

THE English Wesleyan Methodists have 5 circuits in Würtemberg, with 6 chapels, 89 preaching places, 9 missionaries, 43 helpers, and 1,286 members. The present superintendent of the mission is the Rev. J. C. BARRATT, Waiblingen, Würtemberg.

American Methodism pursues its work with success in four districts. It has 170 preaching places, and reckons 2,823 members. There is a theological Institute at Bremen for the training of its preachers. The theological tutor is Rev. W. F. WARREN, D.D.

The Baptist Union (Bund) consists of four associations—viz., Prussia, North-western Germany, South and South-western Germany, and Denmark.

The Union holds a triennial conference at Hamburgh.

The number of Churches in Germany is 63, of out-stations, 894, and of members, 11,239.

This Union, and the Churches forming it, may be said to owe their existence to the labours, during the last 40 years, of JOHANN GERHARDT ONCKEN, of Hamburgh. The whole movement is one of so extraordinary and encouraging a character, that we cannot do better than present the following account of Mr. ONCKEN'S labours, taken from the *Christian World*, of April 27, 1866.

"More than forty years ago, when a very young man, Mr. ONCKEN, a native of Hamburgh, was sent to England to complete his commercial education, being then a formal adherent of the Lutheran Church, in which he was brought up. In this country GOD met with him, and made known

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to him the "infinite secret" of spiritual life in His Son. The inner revelation changed his outward course. He devoted himself to the ministry of the Word, determining to return to Hamburgh and lay siege, in the strength of CHRIST, to that great fortress of formal and corrupt Christianity. His first engagement was with the Continental Society, who sent him to his native city as one of their agents. At that time it was as distasteful to the secular and ecclesiastical authorities of Hamburgh to permit of such a spiritual intrusion upon their territory, as it would be now to the Turks to permit of the preaching of the Gospel in the mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople. The religion then established and supported by all the force of the State, though Protestant in name, was practically of a nature to nourish in the population a vain trust in sacramental observances, and a contented acquiescence in the "course of this world." Mr. ONCKEN saw at a glance, that if the standard of a purer faith and purer spiritual life could be raised at Hamburgh, there was no position on the Continent whence the truth would more certainly extend its victories into neighbouring lands.

"Providence smiled, but slowly smiled, upon Mr. ONCKEN'S undertaking. Surrounding himself at first with a mere handful of adherents, he persisted in preaching the gospel wherever an opening occurred in any part of the city. The clergy and the police vied with each other in a malignant opposition to the movement. At all costs the new "pietists" were to be crushed. Mr. ONCKEN had added the offence of "anabaptism" to his doctrinal "heresies," and now it became a contest to ascertain which could outlive the other—the fanatical hatred of the persecuting authorities, or the perseverance and endurance of the innovating sec-

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taries. For years the Government hunted them from pillar to post; they were fined, imprisoned, savagely molested in their religious gatherings, until the sufferings of the little company of believers had become almost unendurable. Just at this juncture, in 1842, the great fire of Hamburgh laid in ashes the chief part of the flourishing old merchant-city. The conduct of the Baptists, in offering the use of their obscure warehouse-meeting-house (hired from the Jews) for the benefit of sufferers, together with their active devotedness in ministering to the necessities of the woe-stricken poor, mollified the feeling of the Government towards them, and since that period there has been no open persecution of the dissenters.

"In 1848, the peaceful and loyal conduct of Mr. ONCKEN'S friends still further propitiated the authorities, and facilitated the missionary enterprises in which the new Church was engaged. What these enterprises have been during the past thirty years it would not be easy to tell in a few words. Let it suffice to say, that every member of the Hamburgh Church has joined it, on the understanding of doing something for CHRIST, either by teaching the young, or visiting the sick and poor, or carrying the Word of God into other parts of Europe, or distributing tracts and Bibles. In the city alone there are nearly forty persons regularly engaged every Lord's-day in missionary visits from house to house. In the suburbs of the city there are fifty preaching-stations. A missionary is engaged in visiting the ships of all nations which frequent the port, supplying them with Scriptures and tracts in their own tongue. Special efforts are made to bring under the sound of the gospel the thousands of emigrants who flock to Hamburgh from all parts of Europe, previous

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to embarking for America. As many as 20,000 thus annually pass through the city.

"Mr. ONCKEN and his friends established a depôt for the circulation of the Scriptures in the languages of the nations trading with, or lying around, Hamburgh. From that depôt 1,000,000 copies have been sent forth.

"Mr. ONCKEN is at present building a chapel in Hamburgh to hold 1,400 persons on the floor. Hitherto the people have worshipped in rooms, warehouses, &c. They are enabled to take this step by the establishment of complete religious freedom in Hamburgh since January, 1866."

Religious Condition of Germany.

AT the last meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, Pastor PFLEIDERER, of Kornthal, Würtemberg, delivered an address, from which we extract the following passages:—

"In a greater measure now than ever there is an increased degree of infidelity, an increased neglect of the Word of God and of the Lord's-day, among the lower orders. But if those who deny the Lord are thus arming themselves, I may say that the children of God are doing everything in their power to counteract their efforts. Our universities especially are very different from what they were twenty or thirty years ago. There is hardly one in Germany where there are not faithful professors. In Tübingen we have Dr. BECK, who attracts not only from Germany, but from Switzerland and England, a large number of

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hearers, so that the spacious hall is full to overflowing whenever he lectures. He teaches the gospel, and interprets it in all its fulness and glory, and from his teaching there proceeds a great spirit of veneration for the Word of God, and a zeal for the promotion of the kingdom of God, among all the students and pastors of the country.

"Thus it comes to pass, that among the younger clergy of Würtemberg there is a large number of believing pastors, and that those who preach the gospel faithfully have their churches full to overflowing, while those who cling to rationalistic views have no hearers. But not only among our Professors and pastors, even among our lower classes there is much spiritual life. Since the time of the Reformation, and since the revival of religion in Germany during the last century by men like BENGEL, there has been much spiritual life, in Würtemberg especially. Simple peasants, simple artisans, meet during the week, and read and explain the Scriptures, as those of olden time in Berea. These little meetings, which you will find in almost every village of Würtemberg, are independent of the pastor of the place. The people sing, and pray, and expound the Scriptures, and speak to each other of their spiritual experience. They call these little circles *gemeinschaften*, or communions. They do not separate from the Church; on the contrary, they are the most zealous attendants of the Church and the means of grace. Some of them dwell more particularly upon the doctrine of justification by faith alone, others upon personal holiness. They are certainly to be regarded as the salt of the Church; they have a kind of discipline among themselves, and eject those who do not live according to the Word of God, though every one is welcome to their meetings. They have among them-

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selves a closer organization; they regularly visit each other, encourage those of weak faith, and thus fortify and strengthen what is ready to die. In their little meetings they meditate on those doctrines of the gospel which they find neglected on the Sunday; among others, that of the coming of Christ. They study very diligently the Apocalypse of John, and such works as those of Bengel and others, which treat on that subject.

"There is in Würtemberg a large congregation, which is a kind of centre for all these communities throughout the country. This is the congregation of Kornthal, where I have been working for nineteen years; it is connected especially with the Evangelical Alliance. Though the congregation was founded in 1819, it was formed on the basis of those principles on which the Evangelical Alliance was established in this country. It is entirely independent of the State Church. The organization of this little Church is like the Moravian Church. Only such are received as members who are resolved, in the fear of God, to walk according to His Word and with a view to His glory. All are excluded who by their lives and conversation give offence to the brethren. The great blessing of God which rests on this congregation is not only manifested in the spiritual state of the little Church, but in the temporal prosperity which prevails among all its members, and that is specially brought about by the spiritual condition and organization by which the Church is ruled. Since the day when it was formed, now forty-seven years ago, there has not been a single case of civil or criminal prosecution in the Church. Of the children born during all that time, only two have been illegitimate. The observance of the Lord's-day is similar to that of England or Scotland.

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Twenty to thirty young men and young women have gone from that Church to missionary stations among the heathen. A great many educational establishments and reformatories for boys and girls are connected with it; and since its formation 10,000 children have been educated at Kornthal, and these have mostly received the pure Word of God, and have carried the good seed to distant fields of labour. Of the many educated there I will mention only two, Dr. Pfander, who is well known for his labours in India, and Felix Schaff, of New York, a theologian of great value."

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Berlin Societies.

	Sphere.	Agents.	Income.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
Society for Evangelical Missions among the heathen. *Director*—Dr. Wangemann	South Africa ...	40	£7,421	£7,391	
Evangelical Missionary Society—(*Der Evangelische Missions-Verein*) ...	India (the Cols) ...	...	4,175	3,657	Ranschi Head Station.
Central Association for Evangelical Missions to China. *President* — Rev. Dr. Krummacher	China	1	771	496	70 schools.
Ladies' Union for China. *Secretary*—Fraülein J. von Buddenbrock ...	China	4	857	877	Foundling Institution at Hong Kong.
Society for Propagation of Christianity among the Jews. *Secretary*—Pastor Ziethe	Berlin & Breslau ...	3	704	628	
The Jerusalem Society—(*Der Jerusalems-Verein*). *Secretary*—Prediger Berner	Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Beyrout, Damascus	4	953	...	Deaconesses' Establishment at Jerusalem.

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Berlin Societies (*Continued*).

	Sphere.	Agents.	Income.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
The Inner Mission.† *President*—Dr. Wichern. *Secretary* — Prediger Oldenburg	... ...	...	1,459	1,368	
Evangelical Union for Church Objects—(*Evangelical Church*). *Chaplain*—Pastor Quandt	Berlin	...	1,346	1,428	*Object.*—Cultivation of Church feeling and life. *Means*—Lectures, Christian Inns, Young Men's Associations, &c.
Central Prussian Bible Society. *Secretary*—Garnison Prediger Strauss	... ...	...	2,473	1,600	89,923 copies circulated.
Prussian Tract Society—(*Hauptverein für Christliche Erbauungs-Schriften in den Preussischen Staaten*). *Secretary*—Major Westphal	Prussia ...	...	1,527	1,502	137,300 copies of tracts, &c., printed during the year.

† The Mission seeks to promote the revival of spiritual life among the Churches of Germany, and the establishment of benevolent and philanthropic institutions. The following Associations and Establishments are in connection with the Central Committee :—

18 Country Unions and Conferences for Inner Mission.
9 Town Unions for Inner Mission.
34 Pastoral Conferences.
54 Orphan Asylums, Reformatories, &c.
5 Brothers' Institutions.
8 Deaconesses' do.
6 Hospitals.
2 Magdalen Asylums.
14 Miscellaneous Institutions and Societies.

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Other German Societies.

	Sphere.	Agents.	Income.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
Saxon Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society. *Mission House*—Leipzig ...	Tamil country ...	...	£1,477	...	637 converts baptized during the year.
North German Mission. *Head quarters*—Bremen	Western Africa ...	29	3,707	£3,856	4 Stations, with 28 baptized adults in all.
Hermannsburg Mission (founded by the late Pastor HARMS, ...	South Africa ...	31	...	...	Has also Agents in Telugu country (India), and 4 Pastors in Australia labouring for Germans and natives.
Missions of the United Brethren (Moravians). *Office in London*—32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly	Greenland, West Indies, Surinam, South Africa, Thibet, &c. ...	316	14,969	18,672	89 Stations.
Central Bible Society for the Protestant Church in the Kingdom of Bavaria ...	Bavaria	...	635	...	7,958 copies of the Scriptures circulated.
Leipzic Bible Society. *President*—DR. LECHLER	... ...	...	120	117	
Privileged Bible-Institution of Würtemberg	... ...	...	...	...	21,888 copies of the Scriptures circulated.

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Gustavus Adolphus Society.

Secretary—Rev. Dr. Howard, of Leipsic.

This Society seeks to promote the interests of Protestantism by helping feeble Churches, and providing for the religious instruction of Protestants living scattered in Roman Catholic countries.

The Society helped during the past year in the erection of 28 new churches and 3 schools. It also spent £27,275 for the support of 699 evangelical churches in various places.

Work of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Germany during the War.

Extract from Society's "Reporter" for October, 1866.

"The gratuitous circulation of separate books of the Scriptures, especially the Gospels, was authorized to any extent that seemed wise and desirable. Soldiers were also permitted to purchase complete Testaments at greatly reduced prices, while the sick and wounded in hospitals, and prisoners of war, were to be furnished with New Testaments, as well as portions, without any charge. The Committee are enabled to state, that the agents of the Society have discharged their onerous duties with great zeal and discretion,

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and sometimes amidst circumstances not a little perplexing. The accounts that have been received from the Rev. G. P. DAVIES of Frankfort, and the Rev. Dr. SIMON of Berlin, convey the assurance that the benevolent and generous action of the Society has been most gratefully welcomed. Thousands of eager hands have been stretched out to receive the Word of God, and the tear has streamed down the face of many a brave soldier as he has read the message of God's love in Christ Jesus. The extent of this special circulation cannot be precisely ascertained at present. It may, however, be remarked, that irrespective of free grants, 46,065 copies of the Scriptures have been issued from the Frankfort and Cologne depôts for circulation amongst the Prussian and Federal armies; and that of this number, more than 27,000 were sold by the agency of the Society's Colporteurs. Reports equally gratifying have been received from Berlin.

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AUSTRIA.

Statistics.

THE number of Protestants belonging to the various countries forming the Austrian Empire is over 8 millions. They are distributed thus :—

	Lutherans.	*Calvinists.*	*Unitarians.*	*Total.*
Hungary has	739,000	1,478,000	400	2,217,400
Transylvania	196,895	300,000	46,000	542,895
Austria proper				76,464
Bohemia	84,000	58,000		92,000
Moravia	18,000	40,000		53,000
Silesia	66,000			66,000
				3,047,759

NUMBER OF CATHOLICS (ROMAN).

Hungary	6,500,000
Transylvania	219,672
Austria proper	5,416,000
Bohemia	4,000,000
Moravia } Silesia }	2,000,000
	18,135,672

Number of Greek Catholics in the Austrian Empire, 2,700,000. Their Metropolitan is the Archbishop of Carlowitz.

Two Protestant Churches (the Confession of Augsburg and the Swiss Confession) are found labouring in Austria, but under difficulties of the most formidable character, arising partly from the determined opposition of the Ultramontanes, and partly from their connexion with, and dependence on, the Government.

The Protestants of Vienna number about 23,000 (of

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these, 20,000 are Lutherans, and 3,000 Reformed), and have 6 pastors. They have also schools, an orphan-house, and a theological college, unconnected with the university.

The Protestants of Sclavonia and Croatia obtained the boon of religious liberty at the commencement of last year. Their churches are at present few and weak. They receive no help from the State.

Through the influence of the Scotch Free Church missionary stationed there, a Protestant hospital was opened last year at Pesth, in Hungary.

The British and Foreign Bible Society reports a circulation of 58,091 copies of the Scriptures during the year 1865-66. Of these, 33,161 were circulated in Hungary, 11,840 in Bohemia, 8,599 in Lower Austria, including Vienna, and the rest in other parts of the empire. The Society has depôts in Vienna, Pesth, Prague, and Belgrade. Another depôt is soon to be opened at Klausenberg, in Transylvania, and another in Warsaw.

The following extract from the Society's "Reporter" for October, 1866, will shew what ample opportuities were afforded during the war for the spread of the Scriptures. Mr. E. MILLARD, the agent of the Society at Vienna, wrote on the 25th July:—

"I avail myself of the comparative rest and calmness we are enjoying, during the five days' truce, to give you some account of our proceedings. I ought to be very thankful for the report I can render. In spite of all the suffering around us, and all the fearfully exciting times through which we have passed, we have thus far been kept unscathed. Vienna is crammed, partly with military, partly with fugitives from the country, and it is a mercy, great indeed, that thus far the general health of the place has

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been tolerable. From cholera, which prevails to so alarming a degree in many places, we are happily yet free. You are aware the enemy is at our very gates, and unless, during the short respite we now enjoy, peace is concluded, I fear very serious times are yet awaiting us.

"Of course, our usual work is totally suspended. Indeed, northward of the Danube all communication is cut off, whilst in the southern provinces an invasion of the Italian army is anticipated by some. Hungary is almost the only part of the realm where our work is going on in the usual routine, and beyond Hungary we are now supplying our Klausenberg depôt, which I hope will be opened before the end of this month. But even with Hungary our communications are uncertain and slow. There is no railway communication on the left bank of the Danube, and the navigation of the river has been totally stopped for some time. You see, we are in a pretty condition, indeed, but we hope next Friday will bring relief.

"Whilst we have thus been interrupted in the usual prosecution of our work, we have endeavoured to improve the opportunities left us as well as we could. Our labours have been chiefly among the military, either in the camp or in the hospitals. The difficulties have been many, partly because it is not easy to get access to them, partly because the languages spoken by them are very numerous, and partly because a small proportion only are able to read. Yet we have been able to do something, and without entering into minute details, for which the time is not yet come, I may say that at least 6,000 copies of the Scriptures have been brought into circulation among classes to which, but for this war, we should not have had access. It is with particular pleasure that I would refer to our labours in the Saxon

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army. You know the whole of them are on Austrian territory. After having hunted after them up and down the country, I have at last found them in the neighbourhood of Vienna, and my worst fears have been realized. So far as our observations go, which are not very limited, those of the Saxon soldiers that have a Testament, or any other religious book of any kind, are rare exceptions. They have three military chaplains with them, and six deaconesses follow the army to attend to the sick and the wounded, but no one seems to have thought of supplying them with God's Word. I have been out to the camp myself, and have a messenger with them day by day. We have circulated some hundreds of parts and Psalms amongst them, and we have also sold a large number of Testaments at the reduced prices fixed for the military. . . . There are yet hundreds waiting to be supplied, for whom we are now at work almost day and night. There are very few Roman Catholics among them. Most of them receive the books with marked gratitude, and say they will value them highly as a remembrance of Vienna; and, indeed, it is a very remarkable circumstance that these Protestant Saxons should have been expelled from their own country, driven from province to province, here, at last, at Vienna, to be supplied by the British and Foreign Bible Society with the Book which many say they have not seen since they left school. Many of the poor fellows, who largely deserve our sympathy, find Christ in the Book.

"Besides this, we have been visiting and supplying the military hospitals at this place, endeavouring to administer that solid comfort which the Word of God alone can supply. In Bohemia, as I stated in a former letter, we made application to the Commander-in-Chief at Prague, and received a most friendly answer."

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HUNGARY.

THE Protestants of Hungary are divided into Lutherans and Calvinists. Up to the Revolution of 1848, they enjoyed to a large extent the privilege of managing their own affairs.

In 1859, General HAYNAU, himself a Protestant, issued an edict which deprived both communions of their cherished privileges. A determined protest was made, and in 1859 the Minister of worship put forth what is called a *Patent*, by which the affairs of the Protestants were to be regulated. This Patent placed both communions under the direct superintendence of the imperial government. The Calvinists (mostly Magyars) regarded this document as fatal to the interests of their Churches: the Lutherans, on the other hand, considered it as involving no more than a legitimate exercise of imperial authority. Since then almost all parties have rejected the Patent, and the affairs of the two communions remain in an unsettled and most unsatisfactory condition. The Patent extended the privilege of religious liberty to Sclavonia and Croatia, where, up to that time, the Protestants had only been tolerated.

The University of Pesth, founded in 1855, is now frequented by young men both of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. Formerly they had to prosecute their theological studies in Germany.

Some years ago, four humble workmen, having been brought into contact with the Baptists in Strasburg, returned to their country, and began to attack the errors of Rome, and to preach the gospel. They were all grievously

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persecuted, but they succeeded in gathering together some 40 Churches in different parts of the country, numbering about 10,000 persons. These Churches are still in existence, and are labouring zealously to spread the truth, although their founders are either dead, or have been banished from the country.

Religious habits are maintained to a very large extent. The temples are frequented twice on the Sabbath. The Bible is read, and family worship is common. For some 20 years past there has been considerable religious awakening. Orthodoxy is regaining some of its lost ground. No Missionary, Bible, or Tract Societies have as yet been founded, but this is no matter of surprise. The people have done much to maintain their Churches. In 80 years they have built 800 schools, 400 temples, and formed a fund for the maintenance of about the same number of pastors and teachers.

Three nationalities—the Magyar, the German, and Sclavonian—are united together to form the Protestant Church of Hungary.

TRANSYLVANIA.

The Lutheran Church in this part of the empire has, since 1861, enjoyed full liberty of worship and administration. Unhappily, rationalism has found its way into most of the pulpits. The superintendent, or bishop of the Church, has his seat at Hermannstadt. The Church is divided into 9 chapters, presided over by Deans, and into 289 parishes.

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The Reformed Church has its centre at Klausenberg, where the superintendent resides. Beneath him are 18 deans or inspectors. District and general synods meet regularly for the transaction of business. The spiritual condition of the Church is about the same as that of the Lutheran Church.

The Unitarians are divided into 104 parishes, with 120 pastors. Their superintendent also resides at Klausenberg. Their doctrine is a singular mixture of the old Socinianism, together with a few supernaturalistic elements.

The Protestant Churches of the lower Danube, viz., Jassy, Bucharest, Plojesti, Crajowa, Admatscha, Galacz, and Belgrade are mostly under the direction of the Superior Ecclesiastical Council of Prussia.

BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, AND SILESIA.

THE Protestants in these three districts number about 213,000. Of these, 50,000 are found living in Silesia, and speaking Polish. The 3 provinces contain only 6 German and Lutheran parishes, 2 in each province. All the rest are Tchecks. The two communions, Lutheran and Calvinist, are about equal in point of numbers, if we take the 3 provinces together, although there are no Calvinists in Silesia.

In Bohemia the Protestants of the two communions are divided into 53 parishes, almost all of which have of late years received material aid from the Gustavus Adolphus Society. The people make considerable sacrifices for the support of divine worship and of their schools. At Brunn

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462 Protestants, 100 of whom are workmen, give yearly 6,000 florins (£500) towards the maintenance of worship and public instruction, and they have lately built a school-house at a cost of 36,000 florins (£3,000).

The Protestants of Moravia are divided into 32 parishes. They are the poorest of all the Protestants in Austria.

In the mountainous part of Bohemia, in an entirely Catholic district called Semil, is the village of Spalov, consisting of 43 houses. A few years ago the whole of the inhabitants went over to the Lutheran Church. Similar movements are said to have taken place elsewhere.

The Protestants of Silesia are divided into 13 Lutheran parishes, with 15 pastors. They number 66,000, and speak for the most part the Polish language. They have only 52 schools.

The College of Teschen is the only Evangelical Protestant college in the whole of Germano-Sclavonian Austria.

Bielitz is, together with Asch, the only town in Austria where the majority of the population are Protestants; and it is only a short distance from Biala, in Galicia, which has more than 200 Protestants. Thus these two towns together form a population of more than 7,000 German Protestants, and consequently it is intended (1861) to establish there a seminary for the training of primary teachers. Such an establishment is much needed. Silesia and Galicia have together 142 Protestant schools, and Moravia and Bohemia a larger number still, and yet all the teachers are obliged to get their education in Roman Catholic establishments.

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GALICIA.

THIS province has 35,000 Protestants, out of a population (including Bukovina) of 5,000,000. They are divided into 24 parishes, with 90 schools. Almost all are Germans and Lutherans. Rationalism prevails almost universally. The pastors are most miserably paid, and most of the parsonages are scarcely habitable. No synods or conferences are held, and thus the pastors are completely isolated from one another.

POLAND.

THE Poles number 8,370,000, of whom only 382,000 are Lutherans; 50,000 of these, as already mentioned, live in Austrian Silesia, while 70,000 live in Prussian Silesia, 12,000 in Posen (Duchy of), and 12,000 (called Mazoures) in Eastern Prussia. There are also 450,000 German Protestants in Posen (one-third of the population), 267,000 in Russian Poland, and 35,000, as already shown, in Galicia.

Great attachment to divine worship and to the Bible is manifested both among the German and Polish Protestants of Prussian Silesia. The Mazoures occupy a district lying on the borders of Eastern Prussia and Lithuania, and extending from Marienwerder to Goldapp. They are a striking example of the beneficial influence which the

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gospel can exert over nations. The churches are well filled, and great devoutness is shown in the way in which the various parts of the service, and especially the singing, are taken up.

In Poland proper there are 267,000 German Lutherans, and several thousand Reformed (Calvinistic) Poles. The Germans are descendants of former colonists who settled in the country. They have more than 50 pastors, and a large number of churches and especially of schools. The pastors receive their training at Dorpat. Several are men of evangelical faith, but they have (1860), as the superintendent of their Church, a most decided follower of Hegel.

The Calvinistic Poles, divided into 5 parishes, and numbering from 3,000 to 4,000 souls, are the remains of the numerous and flourishing Polish Churches of former days. The Synod meets every year at Warsaw. The Church in Cracow takes a great interest in the conversion of the Jews

LITHUANIA AND RUSSIAN-POLISH PROVINCES.

THE Protestants number about 25,000 souls, speaking Polish, Lithuanian, or German. There are 21 Reformed parishes and 11 Lutheran. The Reformed Churches hold a synod yearly, and enjoy full liberty of action.

In Prussian-Lithuania a sect called the Maldeninkers has sprung up. They are so styled from their holding prayer-meetings in their houses. They were led to this from the growing rationalism of the regular pastors.

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Their desire was to remain connected with their Church, but the persecutions to which they have been subjected, on the part of the pastors and others, have led to their forming themselves into a sect. They are a quiet, pious people.

DENMARK.

POPULATION (1855), 2,468,648.

THE new Constitution of the country guarantees complete religious liberty. The following are the Articles relating to the matter:—

"ART. 75. The Constitution of the National Church shall be regulated by a law.

"ART. 76. The citizens have the right to form churches in order to worship God according to their convictions, on condition that their doctrines and conduct are not contrary to morality and public order.

"ART. 77. No one is bound to contribute personally to the maintenance of any other from of religion than that which he professes himself; nevertheless, every individual who does not declare himself a member of one of the religious communions recognized in the country, is bound to pay towards public instruction the personal contributions imposed by the law in favour of the National Church.

"ART. 78. The position of the dissenting communities shall be regulated by a special law.

"ART. 79. No one may, on account of religion, be deprived of the enjoyment of his civil and political rights, nor refuse to fulfil his duties as a citizen."

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According to the parish registers of 1855, there were in Denmark 2,663 persons belonging to the Reformed Church, 3,036 Roman Catholics, 1,726 Baptists, and 8,263 Jews; also 2,046 Mormons.

The National Church of Denmark is the Evangelical Lutheran Church (Confession of Augsburg). It is divided into about 1,100 parishes, and has about 1,200 pastors and ministers. The Church is under the superintendence of 10 bishops and 69 prevosts; the duty of the latter being to inspect the elementary schools, and to attend to the church-buildings. The pastors, as well as the bishops and priests, are all chosen by the king. The bishop and his prevosts form a sort of Diocesan Council, called the *Landemode*. The Church is divided into two parties, the one being what may be called the Conservative party, the other consisting of the followers of Bishop GRUNDTVIG, a man of considerable abilities, but of eccentric notions. This section of the Church believes in the inspiration of the Apostles' Creed, and calls it the living Word. They believe that men do not attain to faith by Scripture alone, but through the oral preaching of the Divine Word. They take no part in the work of Foreign Missions.

The American Methodist Episcopal Church has, in Denmark, 4 churches, 642 members, and 7 local preachers.

The Baptists (connected with the American Baptist Missionary Association) have 19 churches, 1,702 members, and 98 stations and out-stations.

Missionary festivals are held from time to time in Denmark. The 6th was celebrated last year at Kolding, in Jutland, on the frontiers of Schleswick.

A small Dano-Greek missionary society was formed in 1863 by the Rev. J. V. BLOCH, of Kjerteminde. Mr.

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BLOCH's desire is, himself to go and labour among the Mohammedans, and by the assistance of the Moslem Missionary Society it is expected that he will be able to realize his desire. He holds with Bishop GRUNDTVIG, that the seven epistles in the Apocalypse represent seven national congregations. Of these, six are in existence, the sixth being the Scandinavian Church. The seventh is to be formed from among the Mohammedans, and hence Mr. BLOCH's desire to labour among the Turks. He hoped to get the Scandinavian and Greek Churches to unite in this effort.

The Home Missionary Society is doing much to promote a religious awakening in many parts of the country. The income of the Society is about £700, and the circulation of the *Home Missionary Journal* amounts to about 6,000 copies, which for Denmark is an almost unprecedented number. The Society has 20 or 30 colporteurs, who sell books and tracts, and visit from house to house. The annual meeting of the Society took place at Aarhuus on the 1st and 2nd of August. The first service was celebrated in the cathedral, and was attended by from 2,000 to 3,000 persons. The other meetings were held in the open air.

The Danish Missionary Society, established in 1822—President, Rev. Dr. KALKAR, Gladsaxe, near Copenhagen—seeks to sustain the various institutions formed in Greenland in 8 different places. It also keeps up correspondence with the pastors established in these places by the Government. It has one station of its own called Bethany, at Puttambankam, in the Presidency of Madras. Pastor OCHS, an aged Missionary, labours there, together with 3 assistant Missionaries. At this station

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there is a small Church of native Christians, and an orphan asylum with 60 children. The Society has a Mission College at Copenhagen, with 6 pupils. The income of the year (1865-6) was about £800.

The Tract Society makes progress. 17 new tracts were printed in 1865, to the number of 137,000 copies.

The Bible Society issued last year 8,009 Bibles and Testaments.

Sunday schools have existed in Denmark for many years, for the purpose of giving useful instruction to working men. Of late years an attempt has been made to give these schools a religious character.

SWEDEN.

POPULATION, 4,700,000.

THE Lutheran is the national form of religion. The Church, supported by the State, comprises about 3,200 pastors, with 1 archbishop and 11 bishops. The clergy of the Lutheran Church are no longer called, as one of the Four Estates of the realm, to take part in the government of the country. As a compensation for this loss of political power, they have been allowed to form a Synod, whose duty it will be to regulate the concerns of the Church.

The Inner Mission employs 76 Colporteurs, who distribute tracts, hold meetings, and visit from house to house.

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Increasing activity is shown in reference to Foreign Missions. The Ansgarius Union, founded two or three years ago, is seeking to create a Missionary spirit, and to induce various localities to support each its own Missionary. Three young men were sent out last year on a new mission to the Galla tribes of Africa, who call themselves Christians, but are so in the same sense only as the Abyssinians.

The Swedish Bible Society celebrated its jubilee in 1865. It has circulated 800,000 copies of the Scriptures since its formation.

The Baptists (now connected with the American Baptist Missionary Union) have 9 Associations, 176 Churches, and 6,606 Communities. A chapel has lately been erected in Stockholm capable of holding 1,000 people; Pastor, Rev. A. WIBERG.

The Methodist Episcopal Church (American) has two or three stations in Sweden. This is a new Mission. Religious liberty is making progress.

NORWAY.

POPULATION (1855), 1,500,000.

THE National Church is Lutheran. The country is divided into 5 bishoprics and 336 parishes. Religious toleration is granted to all except Mormons. Bible distribution is successfully carried on.

The American Methodist Episcopal Church has 4 stations and 133 members. The Baptists have 3 Churches.

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RUSSIA.

THE best that can be said of this vast empire is, that the principle of religious liberty is making progress, and that the Scriptures are being circulated. A recent ukase ordains, that a Russian leaving the Greek Church shall not be subject to the penalties—such as loss of rank and office—to which such a step formerly subjected him. It is to be hoped that this ukase, which the newspapers announced some months ago, will be allowed to apply to all the provinces of the empire. It is greatly needed in Livonia and Courland, where thousands of the peasantry are desirous of returning to the bosom of the Lutheran Church, from which they apostatized in 1841 and following years, to enter the Greek Church, with the vain hope of bettering their social position. Several privileges have already been granted them.

In Lithuania, during the past year, 40,000 persons went over from the Roman Catholic to the Greek Catholic Church. At Schamachai, in Caucasia, 300 Armenians were allowed to enter the Lutheran Church, and received the Lord's Supper at the hands of General Superintendent CARLBLOM, from Moscow, who was there at the time.

The Russian Government, assisted by the Russian Missionary Society (Greek Church), is said to be forming Missionary Stations in the newly-acquired territories in Central Asia.

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The last Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society speaks most encouragingly of the progress of Bible-distribution, especially in and around St. Petersburg. A new depôt has been opened in the capital, the total issues from which, during one year (1865-6), were 50,875 copies, 30,896 of which were in modern Russ.

Colporteurs, paid by local friends, are the chief agents in the work of distribution. Bible societies exist in Finland, Livonia, Courland, Esthonia, &c., and are diligently seeking to satisfy the pressing wants of the various peoples of that part of the world. The American Bible Society has printed an edition of 20,000 Esthonian Testaments and Psalms at Revel. In Poland, Bible-distribution is now proceeding very vigorously. At the depôt recently opened in Warsaw there were sold, from May to December last, 24,000 copies. The purchasers are chiefly Poles and Jews.

Statistics.

THE Greek Church in Russia numbers 56,000,000 souls, and is under the direction of 64 archbishops and 60,000 priests.

The Roman Catholic Church numbers 2,800,000 souls, and is divided into 15 dioceses, only 10 of which are at present occupied.

All the Romish clergy are paid by the State, while of the 60,000 Greek priests, only 17,535 are supported by the Treasury. To show that the Romish Church has no

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reason to complain of its treatment by the Government, it may be mentioned that in Ssaratow—to take only one instance—there are 2 bishops, one Greek and the other Romish. The former has 1,500,000 souls belonging to his diocese, and his State-pay is 743 roubles. The latter has only 100,000 souls in his diocese, and he receives 5,000 roubles from the State.

There are about 3,000,000 Protestants in Russia.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church is under the direction of a General Consistory (12 members), whose head quarters are at St. Petersburg. Under this General Consistory are 8 consistories, which are distributed thus:—1. St. Petersburg, with 75 churches. 2. Moscow, with 57 churches. 3. Livonia, with 111 churches. 4. Courland, with 112 churches. 5. Esthonia, with 46 churches. 6. Island of Oesel, with 15 churches. 7. The town of Riga, with 11 churches. 8. The town of Revel, with 4 churches. In all, 431 churches, with 566 clergy.

There are Evangelical German colonies on the Volga and the Don, and in Bessarabia and Trans-Caucasia.

The Reformed Church has churches in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Mittau, and Odessa.

There is a Theological Faculty at Dorpat, and another at Helsingfors. At this latter Faculty young men from Finland are prepared for the ministry in their own province.

The Lutheran Church in Courland is manifesting signs of activity. At the Provincial Synod held at Mittau in October last, and which was attended by 46 pastors, it was resolved to prosecute with greater earnestness missionary work among the Jews. No regular agent is as yet employed, but several persons are labouring diligently

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in a small town of Courland, inhabited by many Jews. The Baptist question was discussed, and a desire expressed to see the difficulties which have arisen between the Baptists on the one hand, and the clergy of the Lutheran Church on the other, amicably settled by the Government giving to the Baptists a legal *status*.

TURKEY.

THE gospel is preached every Sunday in 120 places of worship in various parts of Turkey, to from 8,000 to 10,000 hearers, of whom 2,104 are communicants. 50 Churches have been regularly organised, and 5,000 children attend the Sunday schools. The Bible, printed in 7 different languages, is circulated throughout the empire.

The Mission field in Turkey, exclusive of Palestine, is almost entirely in the hands of American missionaries. We proceed to give a few extracts from the last report of the Turkish Missions' Aid Society. (See page 41.)

EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.

A remarkable work is in progress throughout the whole of this region, especially at Arabkir, Aintab, Killis, Berejek, Kessab, and the vicinity of Antioch and Suediah (the ancient Seleucia), for which we have *much* reason to thank God.

"The review of the field, for the past year, has been exceedingly gratifying. There has been no mighty up-

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heaval, overthrowing the long-established institutions of error. Still, there has been undeniable, substantial progress.

"The word of God has been scattered among the people; the gospel has been preached in many places; many souls, as we believe, have been born into the kingdom of Christ, and good progress has been made towards the establishment of permanent self-supporting Institutions of religion.

"It is confidently hoped that, at no distant day, Missionaries may be (little by little) withdrawn from the field, or at least from portions of it. Indeed, this process, or an experiment of it, has already been begun in the contemplated removal of Mr. Richardson from Arabkir, leaving that field entirely to the native preachers and pastors, under the supervision of the Missionaries at Kharpoot; and should the development of Providence show that this step was not premature, it will doubtless soon be followed by similar withdrawals from other parts of the field. Still, much land remains to be possessed. The native brethren are as yet comparatively few and feeble. They are doing nobly and well in contributing from their narrow incomes; yet much money is now, and will continue to be, wanted from our friends in England and America, efficiently to carry on the Lord's work."

The Rev. C. H. WHEELER, Missionary at Kharpoot, a large city surrounded by a vast plain studded with towns and villages, embracing a population of 20,000, chiefly Armenians, wrote thus at the beginning of 1866:—

"Besides this city, we are occupying twenty-eight outstations. During the past year, churches were formed and pastors ordained over them at Hulakeigh and Perchenj, the people in each case paying half the pastors' salaries of

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£21 16s. The Churches in Dinrik and Mashkir are about to call pastors, half or more of whose salaries they will pay from the first. Merireh has called a pastor, on a salary of £21 16s., three-eighths of which they pay. Choonkoosh has called a preacher, promising 18s. a month of his salary.

The churches in Kharpoot and Arabkir assumed from January 7th the entire support of their pastors; the salary at Kharpoot being £46 5s., that in Arabkir £36 7s. The churches at Malatia, Aghu, Palu, Geghi, Bassabah, Hoghi, Hovell, Huseniki, Keban Maden on the Euphrates, pay each a part of the salary of their helpers located there, and the church at Stepik assumes one-fifth of its pastor's salary. The people of this city have, at an expense of £91, built a good parsonage, receiving but £28 aid from abroad. £283 have also been expended in seven other places for church building and parsonages, £196 of which was paid by the people; they are also taking the entire responsibility of erection.

The Female Seminary sent forth fourteen graduates—five of whom are the wives of graduates of the Theological Seminary, which also sent forth seven graduates, all of whom were licensed to preach by the Evangelical Union of Kharpoot, an excellent body, newly formed. To this body, composed of the pastors, preachers, and delegates from the churches in our field, we have already begun to commit a considerable share of the work to be done, and they are assuming the responsibility with a manly independence and Christian zeal. Ten years ago there was no Evangelical church and no pastor in this whole field.

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Central Turkey.

REPORT FROM AINTAB AND OORFA.

AINTAB:— "The past has been a year of mingled comfort and trial at this station. On the one hand, the people have been able to raise the money absolutely necessary for the support of the two pastors and the schools. On the other, there is a debt on the community for a previous year, which they have been unable to remove. There has been the usual good feeling and harmony among them, and a goodly number of additions to the church; but on the other hand, death has been very busy, cutting down many useful, and some very prominent and valuable members, so that the church only numbers about as many as last year, viz., 336 members; and the community, by these deaths, and by many removals, has decreased to 700 in number. An effort to secure a firman to build a second church has also been utterly unsuccessful, on account of the opposition of the Government at Aintab—the Turks having persistently refused to make a favourable report to the authorities at Aleppo, without which it is impossible to obtain permission to build. This is only another instance of the new and very unfriendly position taken by the Turkish Government. It is believed that a new church, as a new centre of influence, would give a new impulse to the work. The Female Boarding School has been prospered, and is now in excellent condition, and some of its graduates are doing excellent service for female education in various parts of

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our field, viz.—two in Marash, one in Killis, one in Kessab, and one in Birijik.

ORFA (*the ancient Ur of the Chaldees*).—The intelligence from this place is very cheering. There was, during the early part of the winter, an interesting work of grace among the people; and many, even some apparently careless and hardened persons, seemed to have been touched with the power of the Spirit. The people have long been supporting their institutions. The out-station of Ordiaman has also progressed well during the year, and has called a young man to be the pastor over them, they having also assumed the support of their own institutions.

Western Turkey.

THE ARMENIANS.—The last year has been one of internal, rather than external, growth; yet in some of the station districts there has been considerable enlargement in the extent of the evangelical movement. Six of the 19 churches have native pastors. There are 19 licensed native preachers, 22 school teachers, and 29 other helpers. Forty persons have been admitted to the churches, as giving credible evidence of regeneration.

"The number of communicant members is 552, of whom 219 are females. The average attendance on preaching is 1,733 at 46 places of worship. There are 28 Sabbath schools, having 878 pupils. 35 common schools contain 1,152 pupils, 245 being girls; and 35 adults receive

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instruction separately. The Theological or Training School has been commenced at Marsovan with 8 pupils.

BROOSA, *the ancient capital of Turkey.*—The work of the Lord has been unusually prospered in this station the past year. In December a church was organized in the large Armenian town of Muradchai, making the fourth Evangelical Church within the bounds of the station. There are also three or four more places where it would be expedient to organize churches, had we suitable men to become pastors of them. The number added to our churches in 1865 was 20; the number of enrolled Protestants has increased to 439. There are now organized communities in 11 principal towns and cities of this province of Bithynia. The number of native labourers in the employment of the station the past year was 14: 4 of them were nearly supported by the native communities, 3 by the Turkish Missions' Aid Society, and 2, who were colporteurs, by the American Bible Society. The native contributions towards religious and benevolent objects of the native Protestants in this station, in 1865, amounted to 14,460 piastres, being a little more than £1 English to each tax-paying Protestant in the field. It should also be remembered that nearly all our brethren are *poor*, and that many of them find it very difficult to secure a livelihood for themselves and their families. The receipts for the Scriptures and religious books sold during the year amounted to 101 Turkish pounds.

"The past year has been marked by more than usual religious interest. This is especially true of the city of Broosa, where, after the disappearance of the cholera in September last, our Sabbath congregation began to increase, till now the average attendance on our public

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services has risen from 105 to nearly or quite 150. Two extra weekly prayer meetings have been sustained for the past four months, with an average attendance of about 40. The week of prayer was observed with great interest and profit by the whole community. Our Sabbath school was re-organized in January, and since then has had an average attendance of about 110 of both sexes, and of all ages. There has also been encouraging, though not equal progress at four of our out-stations.

EGYPT.

POPULATION BETWEEN 4,000,000 AND 5,000,000.

THE AMERICAN UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MISSION (COMMENCED IN 1854).

THIS Mission possesses a mission-house, church, and school in the Grand Square of Cairo. The whole building was the gift of the late viceroy of Egypt.

It occupies four central stations—Alexandria, Cairo, Osiout (the metropolis of upper Egypt, and sometimes spelled Siout), and Medeenet il Fyoum. It also has two boats, which are constantly passing up and down the Nile, for the purpose of reaching the towns and villages along the banks. The Mission employs 8 ordained foreign missionaries, 3 ladies superintending female schools, a physician, and a printer, together with 29 native assistants, and a number of teachers employed in giving instruction in languages, &c.

The work of Bible distribution in Egypt gives much encouragement. It is prosecuted by the American Mission,

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by the agents of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by the Crischona Mission, by Miss WHATELY in Cairo, and by others. The Copts are very ready to receive the Word of God and a spirit of enquiry is abroad amongst them. There are now 3 depôts in Cairo for the sale of the Bible. The average yearly sale of the Scriptures through the various agencies already mentioned is from 7,000 to 10,000 copies.

There are 6 regular Sabbath services conducted by the American Missionaries; and in addition to these, the gospel is being preached in every part of the land in connexion with the sale of the Scriptures. The result of all this work among the Copts is a considerable change in their views with regard to divine worship. Pictures are disappearing from their churches, and it is hoped that the Coptic Church, as a whole, will become a Reformed Evangelical Church. The Missionaries have a theological class, composed mostly of those who have been monks, and already several of them have become preachers, one of them continuing to preach in the same church where he was formerly a Coptic priest. A Young Men's Christian Association has been formed in Cairo, and meetings of young men, from 25 to 30 in number, are held every evening for the study of the Scriptures. Miss WHATELY continues to superintend her school in Cairo, and to visit surrounding villages to read the Scriptures to the women who are willing to listen. The deaconesses of Kaiserswerth have a hospital in Alexandria, and render good service to all portions of the community. The first German Protestant Church in Alexandria was opened in the course of last year.

(For the work of the Crischona Mission see page 225.)

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BULGARIA.

The Colporteurs are pursuing their labours with diligence and with some success in this part of the Turkish empire. Persecution is rare, and in almost every town and village in the western half of the province there are persons who read the Scriptures. Dr. Hamlin gives it as his opinion, that the labour of various kinds bestowed on Bulgaria during the last 10 years has been the means of saving the people from Rome. There are 9 Bulgarian students in the Protestant college in Constantinople, of which Dr. Hamlin is the Principal.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Protestant college, called, from the name of its founder, Robert College, is located at present in a building in Constantinople formerly used by the American Mission as a Theological school. It has as many pupils as can be accommodated. They belong to 9 or 10 different nationalities. The Government has hitherto opposed the erection of a college-building, on the ground, it is supposed, of its being a Protestant Institution.

The Gospel Propagation Society, the Scotch Churches, and the London Jews' Society, have several schools in Constantinople, mostly elementary. At Pera there is a school for young ladies under the charge of the Misses Walsh.

The American Mission has 5 elementary schools in Constantinople, and also institutions for the training of teachers and ministers at Philippopolis and Eski Zagra, in European Turkey, and at Marsovan, Kharpoot, and Marash.

"The Jesuits have colleges and schools in lavish abun-

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dance. They are educating *many thousands* in Constantinople and on the Bosphorus. They have two female Boarding-schools in Bebek."—*Dr. C. Hamlin.*

SYRIA.

MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

THE region occupied by this Mission reaches from Tripoli to Acre, including the whole of Mount Lebanon. There are 4 central stations, Beyrout, Abeih, Sidon, and Tripoli, with 21 out-stations, at two of which are settled native pastors. There are 9 ordained foreign missionaries, and 16 native helpers, besides some 25 teachers. The Mission has been the means of translating the whole of the Bible into Arabic. The Mission press is at Beyrout.

This Mission has an Arabic congregation of some 250 persons at Beyrout. It has a theological school at Abeih, with 30 pupils, and about 20 common schools in the mountains, with a total of some 500 pupils, including many Druses, and a few Moslems. The Syrian Protestant College (Principal, Rev. Dr. Bliss) also belongs to this Mission. Its preparatory department is attended by some 150 boys and young men, who almost all pay £16 a year for board and tuition. The same Mission has a boarding school for girls at Beyrout, attended by 60 pupils. It is conducted by native Protestants.

TheKaiserswerth deaconesses have an orphan asylum (150 girls) at Beyrout, and also a boarding school (50 paying pupils). Mrs. WATSON has a boarding school

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(25 girls) at Shemlain, on Mount Lebanon. The Church of Scotland missionary at Beyrout has a school for Jewish boys and girls; and Mrs. THOMPSON has a boarding school at Beyrout (25), and 8 common schools at Beyrout and on the mountain (600). Mrs. THOMPSON labours in connexion with the ladies' Association for the improvement of Syrian females (p. 93). Mrs. THOMPSON also superintends the operations of 3 Bible-women at Beyrout, Ashrafia, and Hasbaya.

PALESTINE.

POPULATION OF JERUSALEM.—According to Herr SCHULTZE, the Prussian Consul, Jerusalem contained in 1864, in round numbers, 7,100 Jews, 5,000 Mohammedans, and 3,400 Christians: total, 15,500. Of the Christians, 2,000 belong to the Greek Church, 900 to the Roman Catholic Church, 350 to the Armenian Church, 100 to the Coptic Church, 20 to the Syrian Church, and a few are Abyssinians.

VARIOUS AGENCIES IN JERUSALEM.—The London Jews' Society possesses a church on Mount Zion, where service is conducted in English, German, and Hebrew; also a hospital, under the care of Dr. CHAPLIN; and several schools, including an industrial school.

The Church Missionary Society has 1 ordained Missionary labouring in the city, together with other agents. The Missionary has an Arabic congregation of some 60 souls. Bishop GOBAT superintends a diocesan school, where about 46 orphans are clothed, boarded, and

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educated, as well as an ordinary school. Several Kaiserswerth deaconesses are engaged in visiting the sick.

The Church Missionary Society has a Missionary, the Rev. Mr. ZELLER, stationed at Nazareth, where there is a Protestant community of 60 adult males. Mr. ZELLER is assisted by an unordained Missionary, Dr. SANDRECSKI, and several native helpers. The schools for boys and girls contain about 60 pupils. Bishop GOBAT has schools at Bethlehem, Ramleh, Lydd, Nablous, &c., with a total, including the school at Jerusalem, of about 350 pupils.

A Mission to the Arabs has lately been formed in London, under the title of the Palestine Christian Union Mission—Secretary, Rev. J. Mills. The first missionary is to be a converted Arab, Yohannah el Karey, who has been studying in this country for some time. He intends beginning his labours at Sychar.

The year 1866 was a distressing one for Palestine, owing to the ravages committed by locusts and by cholera.

ASIA.

SLAVERY has lately been abolished in Taschkend, and all the slaves, mostly from Persia, set free.

Slavery was abolished in Surinam in 1863, and more than 45,000 slaves were liberated without any disturbance, thanks to the long-continued labours amongst them of the Moravian Missionaries, who report that 24,000 of the freedmen are members of their churches, and that 15,000 of their children are in their schools.

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BORNEO.—The Missionaries of the Propagation Society are, with the exception, perhaps, of the Romish Missionaries, the only religious body working in this island. In 1864, more than 150 Chinese and Dyaks were baptized. Several baptisms have taken place since then. At Sedamak the Missionary reports that he has now above 60 baptized Christians, who make considerable sacrifices in order to attend to their religious duties. Dyak heathen customs and savage rites are disappearing. The Mission-school at Sarawak is progressing; more boys are offered than it is possible to admit.

ARABIA.—The following extract from the British and Foreign Bible Society's report will show what is being attempted in Arabia:—

The Committee received in April from ELEAS REHANI a report of his mission to the east of Arabia and the Persian Gulf, commenced in September, 1864, from which it appeared that he had visited Muscat, Bunderabass, Bushire, Bussorah, and the neighbouring villages. He disposed of 220 copies of the Scriptures and portions amongst the Arabs, Jews, and Persians, of which only 3 were given away. The proceeds of sales amounted to Rs. 93; the expenses of this Mission, which lasted for nearly six months, amounted to Rs. 498. For his success in the districts visited by the Colporteur the Committee feel grateful to the gracious providence of God. Other districts of the country are now being traversed. ELEAS REHANI, accompanied by JOSEPH ISAAC, a convert from Judaism, who was approved of by the Committee, proceeded in November to Aden, where they have re-commenced the work under encouraging circumstances. They have been requested, should no unforeseen difficulties arise, to visit the different towns on

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the southern coast of Arabia, where readers are to be found, and then to proceed into the interior as far as Mareb and Sana, by a route different from that so successfully followed by Mr. MIKHAIL JOSEPH during his journey to these places in 1861-2. A supply of upwards of 1,000 copies of the Bible and portions, in suitable languages, was selected for them. Their present engagement with the Society is to last for six months. It will be renewed if their work should meet with success.

THE NESTORIANS.— The Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions among this interesting people consists of 2 stations and 66 outstations, with 5 missionaries and 1 missionary-physician, 10 female assistant-missionaries, 69 native preachers, 36 of whom are also teachers, 40 teachers, and 2 other helpers. The number of members is 577, of whom 50 were received during the last year. Some of the Nestorian helpers are truly eloquent preachers, and exhibit great beauty of Christian character. Mr. SHEDD, writing in November, 1865, says of the plain of Gawar, that "the past summer has been one of very free access to the people, and during the last 3 months there has been such a shaking as we have never seen before. In some of the mountain villages great interest has been exhibited. The entire unanimity with which the village of Elsyan, of 42 houses, accepts the Evangelical doctrine, is without a parallel in the mountains."

SIAM.—Three American Missionary Societies are working in Siam. The Presbyterians employ 8 missionaries and 1 native Christian teacher; the Baptists, 1 missionary and 1 native assistant; and the Congregationalists, 2 missionaries and 2 female missionaries. The work among

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the Chinese in Bangkok is "hopefully progressive." The Mission among the Siamese is at present unproductive. The Scriptures and tracts are being widely circulated.

BURMAH.—The Baptist (American) Missionaries who have so successfully laboured in this empire formed, in October, 1865, a Burmah "Baptist Missionary Convention." It is to "assume no ecclesiastical or disciplinary power over the Mission Churches." One object of the Convention is to call forth and combine the prayers and efforts of all the native Christians in the common purpose of saving their brethren.

In 10 years 109,615 copies of the Holy Scriptures have been sent forth from the Mission presses. The whole number of American Missionaries engaged in these Missions is about 20; the number of church-members is about 14,000. The Theological Seminary at Rangoon has 45 pupils. The returns of the schools are incomplete. There are more than 50 ordained native pastors, together with a large number of licensed native preachers.

INDIA.

FACTS INDICATIVE OF THE POSITION OF CHRISTIANITY.

"THE total number of converts to Christianity has been estimated at 154,000. There are 32 Missionary Societies engaged in Indian evangelization, of which 12 are British, 4 Continental, 9 American, and 7 devoted to educational purposes. The number of foreign missionaries in India is

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519, and the sum annually spent on missions is £250,000." This passage is an extract from a lecture delivered in Calcutta in May of last year by BABU KESHUB CHUNDER SEN, the head of the party of progress among the Hindus of Bengal. The title of the lecture is, *Jesus Christ, Europe, and Asia*. The delivery of such a lecture to a large and appreciating audience is itself a sign of the times, and a proof of the influence which Christianity is exerting over the native mind. Another short passage from the lecture will make this even more apparent. "The many noble deeds of philanthropy and self-denying benevolence which Christian missionaries have performed in India, and the various intellectual, social, and moral improvements which they have effected, need no flattering comment; they are treasured in the gratitude of the nation, and can never be forgotten or denied."

The Brahmo-Somaj party, of which Mr. SEN is so distinguished an ornament, is deistical in principle, and is active in the dissemination of its views; but it is at one with the Christian church in endeavouring to obtain the abolition of polygamy, to prevent infant marriages, and in various ways to promote the cause of morality, and the downfall of heathenism and its attendant system of caste.

A petition was lately presented to the Bengal Government, praying for "the emancipation of the females of Bengal from the pains, cruelties, and attendant crimes of the debasing custom of polygamy." The petition was signed by 21,000 Hindoos, among whom are the highest in rank, learning, wealth, and sanctity in Bengal. Col. H. EDWARDES says, that every question connected with the degraded state of women in India is just now being thoroughly canvassed by the natives themselves; and I

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doubt not that some decided movement, like this against polygamy, will soon be made against infant marriages.

The Parsees of Bombay are carrying on reforms amongst themselves. The Mohammedan Nawab of Rampore in Rohilkund has lately established female schools throughout his territory.

As a further illustration of the way in which the native mind is taking up the great question of the day in India, we give the following extract from a native Bombay paper:—

"Education provided by the State simply destroys Hinduism; it gives nothing in its place. It is founded on the benevolent principle of non-interference with religion, but in practice it is the negation of God in life. It is forgotten that, while interference in Christian countries would be tyranny, in an idolatrous country education itself is interference with the established religion. Christians, holding a faith pure and rational in its essentials, may receive the highest education, and be only the more confirmed in their faith, and more tolerant of each other's minor differences. But education must destroy idolatry, and the State education of India, benevolent in its idea, practically teaches atheism. It leaves its victims faithless. Our young men are, many of them, forced by it into the unhappy position of the sceptics and infidels of Europe. Well may the reorganisation of society seem impossible under such circumstances. As soon as this is generally perceived and felt, the cry will go up to England, 'Father, father, give us faith!' Knowledge alone does not suffice for men, nor material prosperity, nor good government: the things of this life are fleeting, the life to come is eternal; and men and nations can only be happy in recognising and

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acting righteously on this Divine fact. Without faith life is without an aim, death without hope, and there can be neither individual happiness nor national greatness. If England will not hear our cry, and, indeed, anticipate it, then will the shriek go up to our Father in heaven, 'Father, Father, give us faith!'"

The *Friend of India* lately stated, that "there are in all 30,000,000 children in India who should be at school; of these, the missionaries educate 100,000, and the State only 127,513." To this, Col. H. EDWARDES, who gave the quotation in his speech at the Church Missionary meeting, added: "The State schools cost £250,000 a year; and the State also gives grants-in-aid to the mission-schools, amounting to £16,500 more. This seems very little—less than 300,000 children at school out of 30,000,000. But it is as large as the leaven which raises a baking of bread. After all, it is only a small knot of thinkers who ever raise their country out of ignorance. And what we have to look to is not so much the number of the scholars, as the kind of ideas which are being taught and spread abroad in the country." One of the "Times" correspondents reports that there are in the Punjab 1,000 schools, attended by 21,000 girls.

The Rev. Dr. MULLENS said, at the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society—

"There are two things we ought to keep in mind in estimating the value and result of mission work in India. First, we ought to ask from all who criticise our labours, whether they be enemies or friends, that they at least reckon in their calculation the element of time. We should also ask them at the outset to form definite notions of what really is success and what is not. They think, per-

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haps, that our missions have gone on for an endless series of years; but in India, practically, all our principal mission-stations have been at full work only for a period of little more than thirty years. It was not until the charter of 1833 that India became fully open to the gospel. We had been preparing men and stations and agencies before that, but little had really been done, and it was only after 1833 that our missions extended their operations, and that the 130 missionaries in the country were rapidly increased to 200 and to 300.

"Let us remember, then, that these missions are exceedingly young, and that India is the most difficult field of labour the world can present. You ask for time in building, in mining, in travelling, in education, in scientific inquiry, and in wise legislation; and surely that glorious scheme which seeks the elevation of the individual as a Christian, to make family life pure, to free towns from vice, and to make a nation into men, may demand the longest time of all.

"Again, our Christian community, in its character, and especially in its liberality, stands in a higher position than it ever did. The heathen acknowledge, at least, that our Christian people differ from themselves, and that there is a practical holiness, a truth and purity, an uprightness and compassion and benevolence amongst them which, in their own unhappy society, does not exist. And in addition to that, our churches are now just beginning to learn more fully than before the duty of maintaining the gospel among themselves. The churches in Tinnevelly and Burmah stand most conspicuous in the matter by the sums of money they annually raise. The Young Free Church in Calcutta, containing about sixty or eighty members from

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educated families, now yearly pays all its expenses. Our own native church in Calcutta, which I once saw when I began missionary life with six members around me, and which now contains 70 members from educated families, the fruit of the Christian training of missionaries in that city, that little church last year contributed no less than £150 for missionary and Christian purposes; and had they not been giving half of that money towards building a new church, would have entirely paid the expenses of maintaining the gospel among themselves. Our church in Madras, also, is beginning to do a little; and the flourishing church in Travancore contributed last year a larger sum than they have ever contributed before, the sum of £780.

"Further, we have now a larger number of native preachers, and especially a larger number of native ordained pastors and missionaries, than we ever had in India before. Out of the 25,000 of our male communicants in India in all churches, we have 2,000 preachers; 1,800 of them are termed catechists, and 200 of them are ordained. Besides that, we have about 1,600 Christian schoolmasters and teachers, so that our agents amount to about 3,500, or one-seventh of the whole community of members. In what country in the world, and in what church, do you see that? Then I dwell for a moment upon the position of these ordained native brethren. They were very few in number in former years. In 1852 we had but 48 in all India and Ceylon; in 1862 we had 140; and since then the number has steadily increased, so that now there are many of these brethren in all the Churches, but especially in South India, in connexion with the stations of the Church Missionary and the Propagation Society, and in the Wesleyan Churches."

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Efforts are now being made, and with some measure of success, to preach Christ to the wild hill-tribes of India.

The Free Church Missionaries of Nagpore have commenced a Mission to the Gonds, taking Chindwarra as the basis of their operations. One of the Missionaries reports the baptism of 5 adults and several children while on a tour in an adjoining district.

The Baptist Missionary Society has a Mission among the Santhals, another hill-tribe on the western boundaries of Bengal. Four stations and schools are established, each presided over by a Christian Bengali schoolmaster. One of the Missionaries says of the people, "Their open minds give a ready entrance to the gospel."

Another Mission has been begun among the Garrows, a hill-tribe of Assam. The only agent is a Missionary from Basle. The Mission has been established by a Committee of British residents in the neighbourhood.

The Chota Nagpore (Gossner's) Mission reports the baptism in 1865 of 1,994 adults and children. The Christian community now numbers 7,828 souls.

The Delhi Baptist missionaries have resolved upon a bold experiment, the nature of which is thus indicated by one of their number, the Rev. J. PARSONS :—

We have now no *paid* native preacher or pastor stationed amongst them (the natives), though they are frequently visited either by ourselves or an experienced native brother.

We are not sorry to see some of our native agents, who have given us a world of trouble about their pay, resign, and return to their former employments; indeed, we are desirous of abandoning the system of paid native preachers and pastors supported wholly from foreign sources as soon as possible. Teachers supported by foreign aid will, in many

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places, be necessary for some time to come, or at least educational grants-in-aid will be needed; but we feel convinced that the system of keeping up a great staff of paid native preachers was a mistake from the beginning. We believe that it places the missionary and his converts in false positions; that it hinders rather than promotes the progress of the gospel; that it is an incentive to hypocrisy and a stimulant to covetousness; and that, wherever it is extensively carried out, it sounds the death-knell to spontaneous evangelisation.

Mr. PARSONS states that he had received a visit from a young Brahmin, who told him that from statistics he had carefully collected, he was quite sure that there were in Delhi at the present time considerably above 5,000 Hindoos and Mohammedans, many of whom were educated young men, who were convinced of the truth of Christianity, and who would rejoice to see the whole city embrace the religion of Jesus. He went on to say that they were heartily sick of their own religion, and that at least 2 secret societies had been formed to discuss plans for their deliverance from their present bondage.

The United Presbyterian Mission has lately obtained a footing in Jeypore, a Rajpoot state, lying to the east of Ajmere, and containing upwards of a million and a half of people. The Maharajah happened to be present at an examination of students at the Medical College in his capital, and was so struck with the address delivered on the occasion by Dr. VALENTINE, the medical Missionary from Ajmere, that he solicited the doctor's skill on behalf of his queen, who had long been ill. Under Dr. VALENTINE'S care the royal patient in a short time became convalescent. Urged to remain a few days, it was soon

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evident that a longer sojourn was desired. Presently the Prime Minister came with a message, saying that the Maharajah was anxious that he should remain permanently; and that, if he did remain, the educational and other institutions should be placed in his hands. Finally, after much prayerful deliberation, Dr. VALENTINE determined to avail himself of the opening thus suddenly presented, and to take up his abode in Jeypore for one year. He has had the college and educational institutions handed over to him, and he is now engaged in establishing schools in various parts of the city, and in the surrounding villages. A hospital also is to be opened, together with dispensaries in the villages.

The Free Church Brethren have begun to labour among the Waralis living in the jungles, some six hours' journey to the north of Bombay. These people are, in some districts, bound in perpetual servitude to the Mussulman farmers.

The baptism of 329 converts in one month is reported as having taken place in one of the Pallam districts of Travancore, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society. The converts were chiefly drawn from the slave population.

Ninety-three baptisms took place during 1865-6 in connexion with the German Mission in Ghazeepore; of these, 43 were adults.

The Baptist Mission in Orissa has been greatly occupied in supplying the temporal wants of the native Christians during the prevalence of the dreadful famine.

The Church of England Missions in South India are steadily extending; 3,205 persons were added, during the last official year, to the number of those already receiving

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Christian instruction. These Missions are divided into four fields, viz., the Madras, the Telugu, the Tinnevelly, and Travancore fields. The whole number of persons now under instruction exceeds 47,000. The natives raised during the year, for various religious objects, the sum of 20,107 rupees. A Palamcotta Missionary says, "Since Christian congregations support their own teachers, the heathen begin to feel that Christianity in Tinnevelly is no longer an exotic, but has become indigenous."

On the 8th of October, 1865, Moravian Missionaries in the Himalayas were permitted to see the first-fruits of their 12 years' labour. A father and his son were on that day baptized at Kyelang. On the 24th of December (1865), 2 other young men were baptized, and their wives were preparing to follow their example.

Bible-work in India is attended with many difficulties. The practice of giving away the Scriptures is gradually being abandoned, and attempts are made to sell them, but in multitudes of instances with but little success, although they are offered at a very low price. Still, at the Mission stations many copies are sold. Thus the British and Foreign Bible Society reports, that the issues from the depôts during the year were as follows:

Calcutta	27,114 copies.
Allahabad	25,226 „
Madras	96,975 „
Of these, 34,686 were sold at nominal prices.	
Bombay	13,202 „
TOTAL	162,517

These figures do not include the issues in Ceylon and Lahore, for which returns are not given.

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The scheme for giving a copy of the New Testament to every heathen schoolmaster throughout India has been very thoroughly carried out in the Madras Presidency. 2,135 copies have been thus distributed, at a cost of 2,673 rupees. The Loodiana Mission press is very active. Since the mutiny, this press has published nearly 100,000 copies of different portions of Scripture in 3 languages, Urdu, Hindu, and Punjabi. Upwards of 40 different Mission stations have drawn their supplies wholly, or in part, from the Loodiana Depository.

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INDIA.

Population, inclusive of Ceylon, 185,630,917. Total number of Clergy of Church of England, 468.

	Stations.	*Missionaries*	*Ord. Native Teachers*	*Communicants or Members*	*Schools*	*Scholars*	
Church Missionary Society	83	115	49	10,842	764	28,491	
London Missionary Society		41	8	2,922	301	12,947	In Travancore the Society has 447 Native helpers of various orders—none pastors.
Baptist Missionary Society	88	40	170	2,397			
General Baptist Missionary Society	9	9	17				
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	77	68	28 Catechists.	2,590	170	7,039	
Church of Scotland	5	13	4	250		abt. 2060	10 Catechists
Free Church Missions		17	10	454	75	9,374	
United Presbyterian Mission	4	7			40	1,505	4 Native Evangelists
English Presbyterian Church	1						
American board of Commissioners	31	28	13	2,278	148	3,560	Returns of Schools not complete
American Presbyterian, O.S.	16	25	8	390		6,186	
American Methodist Episcopal		17	14	239	47	2,044	
American Dutch Reformed Church	9	7		271	16	357	Returns not complete
Various German Societies							

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CHINA.

Six Missionary Societies are labouring in Pekin, with a staff of 10 missionaries and 10 native preachers and evangelists. There are in all about 80 communicants. Very remarkable awakenings have recently occurred at the out-stations of the Tien-tsin Mission. On one occasion 2 Methodist missionaries baptized some 50 converts in a single day.

On the 1st of May, 1866, the foundation of a Romish Cathedral was laid in Pekin. It is to be an imposing edifice, and will stand in the centre of the city.

A German missionary labouring in the Tungkin district—most hostile to foreigners—has had the privilege, after 3½ years of patient toil, to perform several baptisms.

The Rev. A. Williamson, agent of the National Bible Society of Scotland, accomplished a long journey from Pekin to Chefoo, in the heart of China, and was able to sell 3,061 copies. The entire number of copies circulated by him during 21 months of labour was 16,554 (Chinese and Mongolian).

"The Directory of Protestant Missions in China," lately published at Foochow, states that 25 Protestant Missionary societies are represented by about 200 agents in China. Of ordained missionaries there are 97—of native helpers, 206—of members of churches (natives), 3,142; received in 1865, 282.

Corea.—While Mr. Williamson, the agent of Scottish National Bible Society, was waiting at Chefoo the arrival of

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the steamer for Pekin, there came into the harbour a junk from the Corea, having concealed on board two Coreans, who, at the risk, on discovery, of being sent back for certain execution, had ventured across to Shan-tung for purposes of trade. Through the mediation of a friend, Mr. W. was introduced to them, and they spent some hours in his house. It appeared that they were Roman Catholics, with rosary, crucifix, and medals attesting church membership concealed in their dresses. In conversation, they expressed their trust in the atonement of the Saviour, and said that they worshipped God daily, and tried to lead good lives. When a blessing was asked before tea, one of them immediately offered prayer in Corean. They appeared to be ignorant of any distinction between Protestantism and Romanism; when Mr. WILLIAMSON spoke to them of Jesus, they at once saluted him as of the same faith, and in conversation always called Him "Holy father." From their statements, and further inquiries made, it would appear that there are in Corea about 50,000 of the same faith. They have eleven European priests, who visit from house to house. They have no temples, but worship in private houses. The younger man recognized the Old and New Testaments and the Gospels as books in use by his co-religionists. They showed a catechism containing a full statement of their faith, in which Mr. W. was delighted to find much truth forcibly expressed.

There happened to be at Chefoo at this time a gentleman in whose energy and prudence Mr. WILLIAMSON had full confidence, and who resolved to return to Corea with the two visitors. They agreed to act as his guides, and at some personal risk the master of the junk consented to take him as a passenger, to wait his convenience there,

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and subsequently to land him within two or three days' journey of the capital of Manchuria, through which country he proposed to make his way to Pekin. This gentleman offered to act gratuitously as the Society's agent during the journey, a small allowance being made for travelling expenses. After consideration, Mr. WILLIAMSON closed with his proposal, and thus providentially the Society has been privileged to send a trustworthy agent with a large stock of Bibles for sale in Corea, and into a part of Manchuria hitherto untrodden by a Protestant.

The journey was accomplished in safety, but unfortunately the traveller, the Rev. J. R. THOMAS, emboldened by his success, offered to accompany the French admiral, who was proceeding to the Corea to avenge the murder of several Roman Catholic priests. The admiral being delayed, Mr. THOMAS, contrary to the wishes of his friend, determined to go over in an American vessel. The vessel ran aground in one of the rivers of the Corea, and the people, considering the people on board as pirates and enemies, captured and beheaded them, and burnt the vessel.

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CHINA.

Twenty-three clergy of the Church of England belong to the See of Victoria (Hong Kong).

	Stations	*Missionaries*	*Ord. Native Agents*	*Communicants or Members*	*Schools*	*Scholars*	
Church Missionary Society	6	11	2	100	5	60	
London Missionary Society	8	19	1	1,032			40 Native Evangelists.
Baptist Missionary Society	1	2		14			
Wesleyan Missionary Society	2	6	9 Catechists.	45	4	230	
Methodist New Connexion		4					
United Methodist Free Chs.		2					
English Presbyterian Church	11	6		146			about 15 Native Evangelists
American Episcopal Church		5					
American Board of Commissioners	6	12					7 Native preachers
American Baptist Missionary Union		6					
American Presbyterian O.S.	5	15	3	329		327	
American Methodist Episcopal	13	3		253	9	126	61 Native Agents.
Dutch Reformed Church (American)	8	4	2	345			10 Native Helpers.
German Societies							

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JAPAN.

POPULATION, 32,000,000.

SIX American Missionaries are labouring in Japan. An aged teacher, baptized in 1865 by a Missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church (America), is supposed to be the first convert to Christianity.

The Missionaries give instruction in the Government schools, and American schoolbooks have been imported by the Governor. A medical Missionary has a dispensary, thronged with patients from day to day, at Yokohama. A Japanese-English dictionary, with nearly 40,000 words, is nearly ready for the press.*

The urgent need of the country, in a missionary point of view, is liberty to hear and read the Word of God. There is a strong force of French Jesuits at Kanagawa. They have lately opened a school for young men, for the purpose of teaching the French language and literature, and the sciences.

AFRICA.

THE presence of the slave trade in the interior of Africa offers an almost insuperable obstacle to the prosecution of Missionary work. Nevertheless, brave men are here and there making the attempt to bring the gospel of peace to bear on the benighted tribes whose existence

* It is feared that this invaluable work was destroyed in the late fire at Yokohama.

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has of late years been made known to the world. Thus, at Khartoum (p. 226), at the junction of the White and Blue Nile, a German Missionary, with his young wife, lately a deaconess at Alexandria, has established a school and conducts worship. Copts and heathens come to the services. Four boys from Soudan, rescued out of slavery by a Dutch lady, are being instructed in the missionary's house.

The United Presbyterian Missionary at Creek Town, in Old Calabar, had the pleasure, about a year ago, of baptizing 3 young men from the "mysterious Mburukom region." "This, the most distant region in the unknown interior whence our population is derived, is contributing more of our membership than any other, Calabar itself excepted. The Mburukom people are prized for their docile disposition." The Niger Mission is proceeding very satisfactorily under the superintendence of Bp. CROWTHER. At Ohitsha, one of the stations, the Christian Sabbath is generally known, as also in the surrounding country; the people are improving in their habits. Some of the young people speak English. The number of native communicants at the 3 stations is 73.

The Wesleyans lately reported a most remarkable revival as taking place at Grahams' Town and adjoining stations.

The French Missions to the Bassoutos have been all but destroyed by the unjustifiable inroads of the Böers into the Lesuto territory. The missionaries have been expelled, but the native Christians remain steadfast in the faith. Religious services are still held under the conduct of elders. Previous to the breaking out of the war there were from 300 to 400 communicants at the different stations, and daily schools attended by 300 children, and Sunday schools by 600.

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MADAGASCAR.

THE queens of England and Madagascar have concluded a treaty of alliance. Its chief provisions are as follows:— The treaty declares that British subjects in the dominions of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar shall be allowed freely to exercise and teach the Christian religion, and to erect and maintain suitable places of worship, to be recognised as the property of the Queen of Madagascar, who shall permit them to be applied for ever to the special purposes for which they shall have been built. Full religious liberty is also granted by the Queen of Madagascar to all her subjects. The Queen further engages that British subjects shall, equally with her own subjects, enjoy within her dominions full and complete protection and security for themselves and property, and that a British resident shall be received in her capital.

Last year witnessed a remarkable religious movement in the capital. Considerable numbers of persons, some of them high in rank, received baptism. The London Missionary Society's Report, published early in the year, states that at Antananarivo, in a population of 30,000 souls, 8 congregations and churches are in existence, 7 of them under the care of the missionaries. In these churches there were then 1,800 communicants. Sixteen churches have also been gathered in the villages around the capital. These village churches, together with those in Fianarantosoa, contained 822 communicants. Had returns been received from other districts, the total would have exceeded 3,000

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communicants and 15,000 converts. Tidings are constantly being received of bands of Christians in remote districts, while in the chief town of the Betsileo province there are already 2 congregations and about 100 communicants. Since the report of the London Missionary Society was published, it has been calculated that the number of Christians in church-fellowship is 4,374, and that these represent a Christian population of more than 16,000 persons.

The Propagation of the Gospel Society is labouring with success at Tamatave and other places on the coast. The Church Missionary Society is beginning a mission on the South-east coast.

ALGERIA.

In this French colony the Reformed and Lutheran Churches are united together under one form of Church government. Each of the 3 provinces has its Protestant Consistory, composed of pastors and laymen representing the Presbyteries. The last *Annuaire Protestant* reports that there are 12 parishes, 59 annexes, 71 places of worship, 12 schools, and 16 official pastors.

(For information respecting Egypt see under the head of Turkey).

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WEST AFRICA.

SIXTEEN Missionary Societies are labouring on the west coast of Africa—6 British, 7 American, 2 German, and 1 West Indian. Their united staff consists of 104 Missionaries, with 19,000 communicants.

GAMBIA, SIERRA LEONE, AND GOLD COAST.

POPULATION 198,845.

	Stations.	*Missionaries.*	*Members.*
Church Missionary Society	21	18	2,297
Total number of Clergy of Church of England		46	
Wesleyan Methodist	63 chapels	23	9,815
Baptist Missionary Society	11	5	159
United Presbyterian Church	5	6	
United Methodist Free Church	2		

LIBERIA.

Population about 15,000.

THE number of members belonging to the various Christian Churches established in the colony is probably somewhat over 3,000. The following American Churches are working there — the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists, and German Lutherans.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

Population of Cape Colony and Natal, 402,415.

	Chapels.	*Members.*	*Missionaries.*
Wesleyan Methodists	139	9,465	66
United Presbyterians	3 stations	370	4
London Missionary Society	21 stations	2,096 (at 15 stations)	28
Free Church of Scotland	28 stations	866	5 ministers (Brit. Kaffraria)
French Mission in Bassoutos	13 stations*		
Dutch Reformed Church			
Church of England			105 Ministers
Berlin Society	21 stations	927	40 agents

EAST AFRICA.

The united Methodist Free Churches have had 2 Missionaries labouring at Ribe, on the coast, but they have lately, in accordance with the original intention of their Society, removed into the country of the Gallas. The Swedish Missionary Society has also sent out some devoted young men to labour among these tribes. The Church Missionary Society has 2 agents at Kisulidini.

* Previous to the late attacks of the Böers.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

In Brazil, the colony of Sta. Isabella contains 413 evangelical Christians, Rio Janeiro has 3,000 German Protestants, San Pedro 1,200, New Fribourg about 1,000, and the colony of Donna Francisca nearly 1,000. The province of Rio Grande contains 15,163 Protestants, who have only 6 pastors; Buenos Ayres, about 3,000.

In Chili and La Plata are numerous Protestant colonies. The majority of these groups are without a pastor.

A Protestant Church was lately inaugurated at Santiago, thanks to an alteration in the law.

The Methodist Episcopal Church (American) has Missionaries labouring in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, 4, Santa Fe, 3, and Entre Rios. The American Presbyterians (O.S.) have a Missionary stationed in Bogota (New Granada), also 2 in Rio Janeiro, and 2 in Sao Paulo. The native colporteurs, supported by the American and British Bible Societies, are under the direction of this Mission. The South American Missionary Society has 10 centres of labour. In addition to the stations mentioned on page 34 the following places are occupied by agents of this Society:—the Chincha Islands, Coquimbo in Chili, and Paysandu and Fray Bentos in Uruguay.

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SOUTH SEAS.

THE Lagoon Islands, lying some 600 miles north-west of the Navigators' Group, have lately had 3 native teachers from Samoa stationed upon them. The 8 islands forming the group contain upwards of 3,500 people. Every vestige of idolatry was swept away before the teachers landed there, and the people are desirous of being taught.

The last two heathens in the Island of Mangaia were baptized in May, 1865. During that year 111 converts were added to the Church.

The destruction of the last heathen temple in Samoa is also announced.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions reported, in 1865, that the number of church members in the Sandwich Islands was 17,521. The venerable Missionary, Mr. COAN, said lately, "The state of the churches is peaceful and hopeful. Various persons—some belonging to the American Episcopal Church—have come forward to defend the American Missions in the Hawaiian Islands from the assaults of the English High Church party. The Missions are now managed by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, and are, to a very large extent, self-supporting. The total contributions of the Hawaiian Churches amount to nearly $200,000 a-year. The Reformed Catholic Missions have, as yet, accomplished but very little.

The news from *Tahiti* is very painful. A conference of the churches was held on the 11th April, 1866, the

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number of representatives being 80. The Mission is under the direction of the Evangelical Missionary Society of Paris. The churches are sensibly declining. "Immorality and intemperance desolate our flocks." The number of church members is nearly 2,000.

Summary of Missionary Societies.

	Societies.	*Missionaries.*	*Converts.*	*Scholars.*	*Income.*
ENGLAND	20	5,216	185,000	201,000	£600,000 to £700,000
AMERICA	16	2,388	54,000	22,000	£225,000
GERMANY, FRANCE, &c.	12	abt. 1000	80,000		£60,000 to £75,000
TOTAL -	48	8,604	319,000		more than £885,000

From the *Neue Evangelische Kirchenzeitung.*

Missionary Ships.

THE "Morning Star" was launched at Boston in September, 1866, and sailed shortly after for the Sandwich Islands—the place of her destination. She belongs to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and was built with money raised by 150,000 Sunday scholars in America.

The "John Wesley" missionary ship was wrecked on the 17th November, 1865, as she was waiting for daylight to sail into Nikualofa harbour. She struck on a reef and broke her back. A boat immediately started for Nikualofa, 20 miles distant. Meanwhile, the 4 Missionaries on board held a meeting for prayer. They had

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scarcely concluded when an earthquake occurred, followed by an immense wave, which lifted the vessel from among the breakers high and dry upon the flat reef, with but 2 feet of water. Thus marvellously were all lives saved. The vessel was a complete wreck.

The "John Williams," the new missionary ship belonging to the London Missionary Society, and destined for South Sea work, started from London on January 4th, 1866, was shortly after driven for shelter into Portland Roads, but at length reached Adelaide on May 3rd. On the 21st of August she left Sydney for the Islands, and on the 5th September, as she was beating up the harbour of Aneiteum, she struck on a large patch of coral, and held fast. The Missionaries were landed, and the upper part of the cargo. On the third day she was got off, patched up, and returned to Sydney for repairs. She sailed once more for the Islands on the 15th of November.

A new, Mission yacht, called "The Gift," has been launched at Hobart Town, for service chiefly among the desolate and storm-girt regions of Bass's Straits.

The Bâle Missionary Society has a missionary vessel called the "Palm Branch," which was launched at Brake (Oldenburg) on the 20th of August last. She is destined for the African stations of Christiansburg and Adalfo.

The South American Missionary Society has a Mission schooner, "Allen Gardiner," for service at Keppel Island, &c.

The Moravian, Norwegian, Hermannsburg, and Bremen Missionary Societies also possess missionary ships.

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Roman Catholic Church.

	Archbishops.	*Bishops.*	*Priests.*	*Churches and Chapels*	*Communities of Men.*	*Convents.*	*Colleges.*	*Catholic Population.*
England - - - - - - - - - - -	2	14	1,399	1,014	63	204	11	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - -	None	4	189	193		16	2	
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - -	4	24						4,490,583
The Colonies of Great Britain - - -	3	31						
United States - - - - - - - - -		45	2,300	2,500				
India, Burmah, &c. (6 Sees vacant) - -	1	13	774				707 Schools.	908,590
Ditto, subject to Portuguese Archbishop of Goa - - - - - - - -			141					129,884

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Number of Jesuits.

ITALY	1,610
GERMANY, HOLLAND, & BELGIUM	2,042
FRANCE & THE FRENCH COLONIES	2,364
SPAIN & SOUTH AMERICA	1,067
ENGLAND & UNITED STATES	873
TOTAL	7,956

In 1834 there were only 2,684.

Numbers of Monks and Nuns throughout the World.

MONKS.

Franciscans	50,000	
School Brethren	16,000	
Jesuits	8,000	
Benedictines	5,000	
Augustines	4,000	
Carmelites	4,000	
Cistercians and Trappists	4,000	
Lazarists	2,000	
Other Orders	27,000	 120,000

NUNS.

St. Vincent de Paul sisters	28,000		
Franciscans	22,000		
School Sisters	20,000		
Sisters of the Sacred Heart	10,000		
Sisters of St. Joseph	8,000		
Sisters of the Virgin	8,000	162,000 in Europe	
Sisters of our Lady	7,000		
Ursuline Sisters	7,000		
Sisters of the Holy Cross	6,000		190,000
Augustinians	9,000	28,000 in other parts of the World.	
Other Orders	37,000		
			310,000

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Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

Central Office—14, Rue du Pérat, Lyon. *Paris Office*—43, Rue Cassette.

INCOME.

Collected in France	£143,692
„ „ Germany	10,342
„ „ Belgium	11,604
„ „ Spain	195
Great Britain	6,364
Italy	16,254
Other European Countries	7,362
North America	5,920
Oceania	265
South America	1,590
Asia	426
Africa	1,576
TOTAL	£205,590

EXPENDITURE.

For Missions in Europe	£42,647
„ „ Asia	74,125
„ „ Africa	17,923
„ „ America	43,739
„ „ Oceania	19,889
For Publications at home and abroad	10,044
Expenses of Management at home and abroad	1,614
TOTAL	209,991

THE Society publishes every two months a periodical, entitled, "The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith," in 10 different European languages. The whole issue monthly is 233,025 copies (20,000 in English, intended for America as well as England).

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All the managers of the Society perform their duties without receiving any salary.

The contributions from Great Britain are reported thus :—

From Irish Dioceses	£4,369
„ English „	1,882
„ Scotch „	113
TOTAL	£6,364

The Society paid to Scotland in Grants	£2,440
„ England „	8,696
„ Ireland „	2,068
TOTAL	£13,204

The object of the work of the Propagation of the Faith in favour of Missions in both hemispheres is to help, by prayers and contributions, the Catholic missionaries who are called to preach the gospel. The prayers to be repeated are a *pater* and an *ave* every day. It is sufficient to devote to this purpose, and once for all, the regular *pater* and *ave* of the morning or of the evening prayer. This invocation must be added every time, "St. Francis Xavier, pray for us." The contribution is ½d. per week. One subscriber in ten gathers up the contributions, and pays the money into the hands of another member of the work, who has 10 similar collections to receive, that is to say, 100 subscriptions. A copy of the bi-monthly annals is given to every set of subscribers whose subscriptions amount to £1 0s. 10d. (26 francs.)

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The Population of the World is thus classified in the Catholic Calendar for 1867.

Catholic Church	208,000,000
Oriental Church	70,000,000
Protestantism	66.000,000
Judaism	4,000,000
Islamism	100,000,000
Buddhism	180,000,000
Brahmaism	60,000,000
Other sects	152,000,000

Total Population, 840,000,000.

The Wesleyan Methodist Kalendar classifies the Population thus:—

Christians—Protestants	76,000,000
Romish Church	170,000,000
Greek Orthodox Church	89,000,000
Jews	5,000,000
Mohammedans	160,000,000
Heathens or Pagans	200,000,000
Asiatic Buddhists	600,000,000

Total Population, 1,283,000,000.

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Obituary.

THE REV. C. GOTTLIEB PFANDER, D.D., aged 64, was the founder of the Church Mission in Constantinople; he was originally sent out by the Bâle Missionary Society to Georgia, where he laboured for 10 years, until that Mission was interdicted by the Russian Government. He then laboured in Agra and Peshawur, and in 1858 proceeded to Constantinople. He was celebrated for his controversial treatises.

THE REV. DR. WHEWELL, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, died in March at the age of 71, through injuries occasioned by falling from his horse. He was the author of a "History of the Inductive Sciences," and other works. He was a man of great learning in almost every department of knowledge.

THE REV. JOHN KEBLE died in Passion week. His name will ever be memorable in connection with the "Christian Year," a volume which appeared in 1827, and which has already gone through 80 editions. He also wrote five of the "Tracts for the Times," and other works.

MANUEL MATAMOROS, the Spaniard, died at Lausanne on the 31st of July, at the age of 33. He was converted to Christ in 1857. His active efforts to preach Christ to his fellow-countrymen led to his long imprisonment at Barcelona. His last words to his young compatriots who were studying with him at Lausanne were, "Keep very close to the Lord, very close, very close. May God bless you much, much." One who knew him most intimately said he was "perhaps the purest and finest soul he had ever known."

THE REV. THOMAS BRAINERD, D.D., of Philadelphia, died suddenly last autumn at the age of 62; he was a lineal descendant of those devoted men, DAVID and JOHN BRAINERD. Shortly before his death he had been appointed Chairman of the New School Presbyterian portion of the large Committee of Conference concerning the proposed reunion with the Old School Assembly.

THE REV. J. EDGAR, D.D., Professor of Theology at the Presbyterian College, Belfast, died in Dublin on the 26th of August, at the age of 69. He was one of the most eminent and practical men in the Irish Presbyterian Church.

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M. LE PASTEUR LOUIS BRIDEL died at Lausanne on the 1st of November, at the age of 56. The Free Church of the canton of Vaud lost in M. BRIDEL one of its most devoted and useful members. He started, and to the day of his death continued to be the chief editor of, the *Chrétien Evangélique*, a monthly periodical which has rendered much service to the cause of evangelical Protestantism throughout French Switzerland.

THE RIGHT REV. G. E. L. COTTON, Bishop of Calcutta, was drowned in the Ganges on the 6th of October, while disembarking from a steamer. His tenure of office had only lasted eight years, but in that time he had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the wants of his extensive diocese, and introduced or sustained many enlightened measures, the worth of which will only be duly appreciated in coming years. He was a ripe scholar, and a devout and liberal Christian. As one not belonging to his section of the Church has said, "Deeply loved, he will be remembered long."

THE REV. HENRY BAKER, one of the founders of the Travancore Church Mission. He had laboured in India for nearly half a century. His work was greatly blessed.

THE REV. W. BUNTING, of the Wesleyan Methodist Body, and one of the honorary secretaries of the British organisation of the Evangelical Alliance, died on the 13th of December.

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Christian Union.

THE subject of Christian Union has, in one form or another, occupied the attention of almost every section of the Christian Church in Great Britain during the past year. The Evangelical Alliance has continued its labours with encouraging success. The annual conference was held in Bath in October, but the great conference which was to have taken place in Amsterdam was unavoidably postponed in consequence of the war in Germany.

The conviction seems to be a growing one, that it is high time that those sections of the Church of Christ, which are most nearly related to each other in point of doctrine and organization, should draw more closely together, and, if possible, merge their common differences in large and comprehensive schemes which would leave abundant room for divergences of opinion and action on certain minor points. One form in which this feeling manifested itself was in the response given to the appeal made to Christians to recognise all evangelical denominations as branches of the visible Church of Christ; and in the subsequent formation, under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. CATHER and others, of a Moral Science Association, or Catholic Church Congress, having for its object the periodical discussion of matters affecting the general interests of the Christian world, and the extension of Christ's kingdom.

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Another form of manifestation is the effort now being made to unite those sections of the Church which, though at present working separately, are nevertheless established on essentially the same ecclesiastical and doctrinal basis. The United Presbyterian and Free Churches of Scotland, together with their representatives in England, have been engaged for months past in the discussion of the subject of union. The general opinion in both Churches seems to be favourable to the formation of one united Church, but at present it would be impossible to say how the matter will be decided.

A similar movement among the various Methodist bodies has been initiated by the Methodist New Connexion. At the annual Conference of this body in June last resolutions expressive of a desire for union were passed, and sent to all the other branches of Methodism now working in England. They were well received, and a readiness was expressed to examine with due care any suggestions that might be made in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions.

The union of the Independent and Baptist denominations is a subject which occupies many minds, but the time does not seem to have arrived when it might be taken up with any real prospect of success. Most Independent Churches admit Baptists as readily as Independents to membership, and some Baptist Churches—hence, we believe, called Union Churches—do the same; but so long as the question of believers' baptism continues to be regarded by the majority of Baptist Churches as of such extreme importance, a real union of the two denominations is impossible.

In the Colonies, the question of union among the

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Presbyterian bodies has made greater progress than in the mother-country. Thus, the union of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America, and the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, was accomplished on the 2nd of July. The United Church bears the name belonging to the larger body previous to the union—viz., the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces.

In Eastern Australia, or New South Wales, the various Presbyterian bodies united together on the 8th of September, 1865, to form the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. The following are the most important points of the basis of union:—

"The Word of God, as contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, is held by this Church as the supreme and only authoritative rule of faith and practice.

"The Westminster Confession of Faith, the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, the Form of Presbyterial Church Government, the Directory for the Public Worship of God, and the Second Book of Discipline, are the subordinate standards of this Church.

"The subordinate standards above enumerated are received with the following explanations:—

"That while the Confession of Faith contains the creed to which, as a confession of his own faith, every office-bearer in the Church must testify in solemn form his personal adherence, and while the Catechisms are sanctioned as directories for catechizing, the Directory for Public Worship, the Form of Church Government, and the Second Book of Discipline are of the nature of regulations rather than of tests, and are not to be imposed by subscription upon ministers and elders.

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"That in adopting these standards, this Church is not to be held as countenancing persecuting or intolerant principles, or any denial or invasion of the right of private judgment.

"That by Christ's appointment the Church is spiritually independent, and is not subject in its own province, and in the administration of its own affairs, to the jurisdiction or authoritative interference of the civil power."

In the United States the two great divisions of the Presbyterian Church, the Old and New Schools, passed resolutions at their last General Assemblies, both held at St. Louis, Missouri, in May, 1866, conveying their wish for re-union at the earliest time consistent with agreement in doctrine, order, and policy, on the basis of the standards common to the two Churches; and in order to make this desire more apparent, a united meeting was held for devotional purposes under the joint presidency of the two Moderators. The two Assemblies also sat down together at the Lord's Table.

These several movements are encouraging to all who mourn over the present divided state of the Christian Church. Much, however, remains to be done. Great obstacles stand in the way of union — obstacles of a material as well as of a moral nature. Questions of property, as well as of principle, have to be decided. But such facts as those which we have presented indicate the direction which the Holy Spirit seems to be giving to the aspirations of the Evangelical Church in different lands.

The desire shown in certain quarters for a union of the Anglican, Roman, and Greek Churches is one on which but few words need be said, for the simple reason that it is a desire by no means reciprocated by the unbending Church of

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Rome; and if cherished by some members of the other two Churches, is of too vague a character to warrant us in regarding it as possible of realization. Were the alliance to be effected, it would perhaps be the surest means of hastening the accomplishment of that real union of the whole Protestant world, for which we now pray so often and so fervently. A grand combination among errorists would surely lead the friends of truth to regard as of comparatively slight moment many subjects now deemed sufficiently important to warrant division in action and sometimes in spirit.

Religious Liberty.

THE question of religious liberty still calls for the earnest attention of the Christian Church. By the treaty lately entered into between the queens of Great Britain and Madagascar, perfect freedom of religion is guaranteed to all the inhabitants of Madagascar. The same boon is assured to the Danish people by the terms of the new Constitution. (See page 274.) A ukase has lately been published by the Emperor of Russia—at least the public journals have declared this to be the case—abolishing all penalties enacted against those who abandon the State religion. Through the influence of Lord Lyons an order has been issued to all the Pashas of the Turkish Empire, to the effect, that in every place where there is a Protestant community, one of their number shall be appointed to sit as a member of the local council, with a view to the

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settlement of their personal affairs, as is the case with the communities of other religious denominations.

In Switzerland some advance has been made towards a settlement of this great question. On the 14th of January, 1866, by a vote of the citizens, freedom of religion was granted to Jews throughout the country, this privilege having been virtually denied them up to that time in certain cantons. But while this point was yielded, chiefly in consequence of the commercial treaty made with France, and which assured to French Jews the right of establishing themselves in any part of Switzerland, liberty of conscience and worship were refused to Christian Dissenters. The cantons were equally divided on the point, consequently the proposition granting the privilege was lost. It has been pleaded in excuse, that the Federal chambers having declared in its favour, the cantons, jealous of the power of the central authority, determined to show in this peculiar way their desire to neutralize the ascendancy which, as they fancy, is being gradually obtained by the central authorities. Whether this is a correct explanation of the matter or not, it is certain that in many of the cantons the whole subject of religious freedom is completely misunderstood. The question will not be allowed to rest where it is.

Instances are frequently occurring which show how necessary it is that the intolerant cantons, as we may term them, should be induced to alter their enactments with regard to the exercise of religion. The following facts will illustrate our meaning:—A Swiss citizen, a native of the canton of Uri, was lately flogged for publishing a pamphlet against the Roman Catholic religion. The man appealed to the Federal assembly,

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but it was decided by a large majority that he was entitled to no redress, seeing that flogging was a method of punishment ordained in the Code of Uri, and that the Federal power cannot interfere in the jurisdiction of that sovereign canton. Again: an action was a few weeks ago brought against a Protestant pastor of Bulle, in the canton of Freiburg, on the ground of his having exercised an *unlawful proselytism* in regard to a father and mother, with their daughter, aged 17, who have lately become Protestants. The charge against the pastor was, in effect, that he had bought these persons over to his religion, the fact being that he had lent the poor man some money to enable him to meet an emergency caused by the kind of persecution to which the family was subjected. It was proved, however, that the money was not given, but lent, and that it was lent two months after the family had left the Roman Catholic Church. The case was consequently dismissed; but the fact of the trial is a fresh illustration of the intolerance still prevailing in some parts of the Swiss Republic.

In Norway, the Constitution is democratic in its character, but one of its articles provides that no one can be called to fill any of the offices of the State, if he does not profess the Lutheran religion, as regulated by the law of the land. This article applies only to public functionaries, and not to members of the Norwegian Diet, who may be of any religious persuasion. Various attempts have been made to abrogate this obnoxious article. The last was supported by the Government, but was nevertheless rejected by the Storthing by a majority of 65 to 46.

The Evangelical Alliance have been working at this question of religious liberty with their wonted assiduity

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and, we may add, success, during the past year. They have for some time past been endeavouring to obtain relief for the Nestorians, numbering more than 100,000 souls, from the grievous wrongs to which they have hitherto been subject on the part of their Mohammedan rulers. They have lately received intelligence assuring them that the Shah of Persia has removed the Mohammedan agent who so cruelly oppressed these inoffensive people, and has appointed a worthy Christian officer in his place. The Shah has further given a site for a new church for the use of the Nestorians, and has himself contributed £100 towards its erection. The Alliance has also presented a memorial to the Prince of Schaumburg Lippe, praying that the laws unfavourable to religious liberty within his dominions might be repealed. The occasion of this step was the imprisonment of a Baptist Missionary for the crime of having administered to members of the Baptist Church the ordinance of baptism once, and of the Lord's Supper twice. The sentence against our brother has been reversed, and he has been set at liberty; and as the result of the memorial, and of the interview granted by the Prince to the deputation who presented it, a promise has been given that the Baptists in Schaumburg Lippe shall enjoy the same liberty as their brethren in other parts of Prussia.

Enquiries are also being instituted into the condition of evangelical Christians in various parts of Russia. In Livonia (see p. 279) considerable oppression has been for a long time suffered, and the same remark applies to other portions of the empire. It is to be hoped, if the ukase referred to above has really been issued, that its execution will not be delayed. Dissenters in Austria are

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still subject to imprisonment for the exercise of liberty of worship. The Alliance purposes taking up their case. A worthy man, named SAUGER, is now in prison for having worshipped God in his own house.

The most lamentable infringement of religious liberty that occurred last year was the murderous attack on the Protestants at Barletta; we have briefly narrated the details of this sad affair elsewhere (see p. 233). It is to be hoped that Baron Ricasoli, whose views with regard to religious liberty are of so advanced a character, will soon, if he has not already done so, take the matter into his own hands, and ordain that the Protestants shall be protected in the full exercise of their lawful rights.

Various instances of persecution are reported from Turkey, all showing how sad is the condition of the country, and how utterly incompetent the Government is to secure obedience to its own decrees.

Evangelization of London.

IT is difficult to form an adequate idea of the spiritual necessities of the great world of London, or of the efforts that are being made to supply them. When more than three millions of people are massed together within a comparatively small area, and are divided amongst themselves into what we may term tribes, having but few interests in common, the attempt to conceive of the spiritual wants of such an agglomeration of human beings becomes almost impossible. And the subject is the more perplexing because of the rapid increase of this vast population—an

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increase calculated at from 45,000 to 50,000 annually; so that the wants of one year are greatly surpassed by those of the following one. Then as regards the efforts made to bring the gospel to bear on the more heathen tribes of this great nation, they are of so multiplied a character and are under the direction of so many different societies, that any computation of their amount and results can only be regarded as an approximation to the reality; and statistics so gathered would only represent a portion of the efforts really made. Thousands of Christian people are quietly but efficiently working in their respective neighbourhoods, and are thus supplementing the labours of the great associations.

But while the amount of Christian agency is incalculable, and the amount of spiritual need can only be faintly apprehended, yet one thing is perfectly clear, namely, that great as are the attempts made to provide spiritual instruction for the metropolis, they are as yet wholly inadequate to meet the exigencies of the case. Every year adds to the number of labourers, both male and female, engaged in the Herculean task, but their increase is not sufficient to meet the requirements of London in any given year, say 1866. Meanwhile, the population increases at a greater rate every year, so that if the agencies required could be brought up to the amount necessary for last year, they would, unless considerably extended, fail to achieve what will be required this year.

This may be a discouraging view to take of the great problem which the Christian church in London is called to solve, but it is unquestionably the right view, and should therefore be solemnly considered by all who are desirous of seeing the whole metropolis brought under the direct in-

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fluence of Christian truth. Detailed statements of the operations of London societies present such a formidable array of figures and facts as sometimes, we fear, to produce the impression that some departments of work are all but complete, and that little further effort in certain directions is required. But instead of the Christian people of London taking any flattering unction to their souls, that they have in any one respect done all that is needed, they should rather be led to feel that, taking the whole machinery of the Christian church into consideration, it is yearly becoming, in proportion to the increase of the population, less and less adequate to accomplish the work of evangelization. A few figures in regard to church and chapel accommodation will make this painful truth apparent; we take them from an able article on "Religion in London," which appeared in the Jan. number of the "British Quarterly Review" for 1866. In 1851, the census returns showed that the Church of England provided religious accommodation for 409,834 persons out of a population of 2,362,236. The various Free Churches at the same period provided 288,715 sittings. This was a grievously small amount of church and chapel accommodation for such a number of people. Taking 52 per cent as the *maximum* number to be provided for, it will be apparent that in 1851 no less than 669,514 persons were left unprovided with sittings. In the fifteen years that have elapsed since then, about this number of souls has been added to the population, reckoning at the rate of 45,000 per annum. Thus, in addition to the 670,000 persons for whom sittings were required in 1857, there are now added 340,000 more.

Let us see what has been done to meet the deficiency of 1851. The Church of England has increased its accommo-

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dation by about 25 per cent., that is, it has added some 103,000 sittings. The Free Churches, including the Roman Catholics, have added in the same period 119,568 sittings. Thus there has been a total increase of some 223,000 sittings. If now we deduct this number from the 670,000 additional ones required in 1851, we shall at once see that the deficiency of fifteen years ago has not been supplied. No less than 447,000 are still unprovided for, and to these must be added the 340,000 sittings required for the increased numbers of the population. Thus, in 1867 we have 787,000 persons left unprovided for, instead of the 670,000 of 1851.

This will give some slight idea of the vastly increased efforts that must be made in order to overtake the work that has to be done. Of course, by giving these statistics of church and chapel accommodation we do not mean to say that the great thing to be done is to build new churches and chapels. Many of those now in existence are but very thinly attended, while their distribution throughout the metropolis is very unequal. In the city more are provided than could possibly be used if all the persons capable of going to a place of worship were to attend; but in Shoreditch, a large parish adjoining the city, there is accommodation for only 17·2 of the population. Or take another instance: in 6 great western parishes, where the nobility largely reside, there is provision for 31 per cent. of the population, and in 6 great eastern parishes, noted for the poverty of the people, there is only provision for 22 per cent.

We have entered into these details in the hope that they may arouse the Christian people of London to consider in what way they may increase their endeavours for the religious instruction of the hundreds of thousands of their fellow-citizens now living in heathenish indifference to the claims of God.

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The statistics given in this volume (see p. 106) of the societies whose sphere of action is London, will show with what zeal and liberality the Church of Christ is there labouring to spread the light of divine truth. We may just present here, in a very summary way, some of the principal agencies employed. And first let us take the number of agents.

London City Mission Agents - - - - - -	370
Bible Women . - - - - - - - - -	213
Diocesan Home Mission - - - - - -	44
Church of England Scripture Readers' Association -	153
In the 78 Mission districts supported by the Bishop of London's Fund - - - - - - -	103
Parochial Mission Women - - - - - -	32
	915

Then there are the 173 Ragged schools, with 2,566 teachers, of whom 2,190 are unpaid; 610 Sunday schools in connexion with the Sunday School Union, with an army of 13,912 teachers; and in addition, there are the various unaffiliated Sunday schools, together with those belonging to the Church of England and the various Wesleyan bodies, the number of which we are unable to furnish.

Passing from these more regular agencies, we have to bear in mind that numerous mission efforts are made by separate Churches in destitute localities lying around them, while Reformatories and Refuges are doing, on a considerable scale, their most useful work. Nor must we forget the theatre-services, and kindred plans for the purpose of bringing the poorest and most degraded of the population to listen to the simple exposition of the gospel. The 7th Annual Report of the United Committee for theatre-services shows, that during last year 122 services were conducted. The average

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attendance at each of these services in the 6 different places where they were held ranged from 1,350 to 1,850 persons.

On the whole, we may perhaps be bold to affirm, that a larger amount of Christian activity, well directed and generously sustained, is not to be found in any part of the world; and we cannot doubt that the results, if they could be ascertained and tabulated, would be such as to prove that the divine blessing attends these persevering efforts to a very large degree. Still, taking these results to be as great as the most sanguine could anticipate, we would most earnestly beseech our London readers to remember the enormous yearly increase of the population, and the consequent necessity for a vastly augmented amount of agency and effort in order to overtake present deficiencies, and to keep pace with the growth of the metropolis.

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APPENDIX.

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Tabular Statement of Missions to the Heathen.

	Expenditure.	*Missionaries*	*Native Agents.*	*Stations.*	*Communicants.*	
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	£43,832	184				These figures relate solely to the Society's work in Asia and Africa.
Church Missionary Society	142,923	190	1,896	154	14,339	
Wesleyan Missionary Society	143,707	247	705	178	58,603	These figures do not include the Colonies.
London Missionary Society	106,789	185	750			
Baptist Missionary Society	30,133	62	213§	289	6,334	§Pastors & Preachers only.
South American Missionary Society	7,432			10		
English Presbyterian Foreign Missions	4,481	9				
Foreign Evangelical Society	642					
Missions of United Methodist Free Chs.		13			4,369	
Missions of Methodist New Connexion		2			24	
Foreign Missions of Church of Scotland	5,515	13	46	5	250	
" United Presbyterian Ch.	21,296	88	121	40	5,740	
" Free Ch. of Scotland	15,761	22	144	70§		§Central & Branch Stations
" Irish Presbyterian Ch.	2,850 inc.	7		6	300	
American Board of Commissioners	88,376	139	815	104	24,630	
American Baptist Missionary Union	31,883	41	500	15 centres	over 21,000	These figures relate solely to the Asiatic Missions.

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American Missionary Association (Cong.)	3,858	14		15		
Foreign Missions of Dutch Reformed Ch.	11,175	14	51	10	616	
Episcopalian Board of Missions	14,271					
Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society	44,548	122			2,039	Also 80 Missionaries and 5,439 members in Europe
Presbyterian Board of Fgn. Missions, (O.S)	42,074	75	232	37	1,200	
" " " " (N.S.)						52 Missionaries, forming part of staff of American Board of Commissioners. Labours in Egypt, see p.288
American United Presbyterian Mission						
Various Missions to N. American Indians		16				
Paris Evangelical Missions to the Heathen	6,354	25				
Bâle Evangelical Missionary Society ...	33,302	64	186	25	2,321	
Netherlands' Missionary Society	8,416	24				
Netherlands' Aux. of Miss. Socy. in Batavia	abt. 335	7				
Netherlands' Missionary Union	2,118	5				
Netherlands' Reformed Missionary Society	980	2				Altogether 9 labourers of various kinds in Java.
Utrecht Missionary Society	2,750	8				
Berlin Society for Evangelical Missions...	7,391			21	abt. 1,000	Altogether 40 Agents of different kinds.
Evangelical Missionary Society (Berlin)	3,657	4 in Chota Nagpore.				Chiefly among the Cols. Gossner's Mission.
Evangelical Missions to China (Berlin)...	496					70 Schools 1,169 children
Ladies' Union for China	877					Four female Agents
Saxon Evan. Lutheran Missionary Society	1,477 inc.					
North German Mission (Bremen)	3,856	29	Agents various kinds.	28		
Hermannsburg " (Harms')		31				
Moravian Missions	18,672	316				
Barmen Missionary Society						
Danish Missionary Society §.....		4				§ Assists various institutions in Greenland. Its Mission is in India.
Palestine Christian Union Mission to Arabs		1				
Moslem Missionary Society						

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Bible Societies.

	Expenditure.	*Issues.*	
British and Foreign Bible Society -	£176,158	2,296,130 copies	
Bible Translation Society - - -	1,837	...	
Trinitarian Bible Society - - -	...	4,000	
National Bible Society of Scotland - -	13,406	204,432	
American Bible Society - - -	123,630	1,150,528	
American and Foreign Bible Society (Baptist)	7,386	26,379	(*home distribution.*)
Upper Canada Bible Society - - -	5,109	49,591	
Bible Society of France - - -	616	6,334	
Protestant Bible Society of Paris - -	1,600	10,540	
Bâle Bible Society - - - -	213	13,269	
Netherlands Bible Society - - -	3,800	35,684	
Central Prussian Bible Society - -	1,600	89,293	
Bavarian Bible Society - - - -	...	7,958	
Leipsic Bible Society - - - -	117	...	
Würtemberg Bible Institution - - -	...	21,888	
Danish Bible Society - - - -	...	8,009	
		3,924,035	

Tract Societies.

	Expenditure.	*Issues.*
Religious Tract Society (London) -	£105,884	46,000,000 tracts and books
English Monthly Tract Society	2,455	713,515 tracts
Weekly Tract Society - - -	873	663,296 tracts
Baptist Tract Society - - -	...	359,325 tracts
Rel. Tract & Book Socy. of Scotland	...	851,617 tracts
American Tract Society (New York)	24,795*	7,319,774 publications
American Tract Society (Boston) -	6,210*	3,871,000 periodicals
Tract Society of Methodist Episcopal Church (German branch, Bremen)	2,721	587,236 tracts distributed
Upper Canada Religious Tract Socy.	...	249,641 tracts and books
Religious Tract Society of Paris -	1,784	400,000 tracts
Bâle Christian Book Society -	180	...
Prussian Tract Society - - -	1,502	137,300 tracts,&c.,printed
Danish Tract Society - - -	...	137,000 tracts printed

* Gratuitous department.

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ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

Page 6. The number of Presbyterians in England should be as follows:—Church of Scotland, 4 Presbyteries and 21 Churches; Free Church, 7 Presbyteries and 123 Churches; and United Presbyterians, 4 Presbyteries and 84 Churches.

Page 34. South American Missionary Society has 10 Stations at the present time. Secretary, Rev. W. W. Kirby, M.A., 8, Serjeants' Inn.

Page 50. The net Income of Irish Church Missions was £26,074 10s. 7d.

Page 135. The number of Ministers of Free Church should be as follows:—Scotland, 880; England, 117; North America, 360; Australasia, 217; Europe, West Indies, Asia and Africa, 29; Ordained Missionaries, European and Native, 29. Total, 1632.

Page 261. German Societies not mentioned. Barmen Missionary Society. Inspector, Dr. Fabri. Also, Evangelical and Tract Societies at Frankfort, Elberfeld, Hamburg, Stuttgartt, Calw, &c. At Elberfeld there is a Free Church. Herr Grafe is the President of the Fraternal Union.

Page 237. The latest intelligence from Barletta is, that Giannini is prosecuting his work with much encouragement, and that a great desire for the Word of God is shown in many neighbouring towns.

Page 280. The Concordat between the Russian Government and the Roman Catholic Church has just been abolished. It dated from 1847.

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President.—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

ORIGIN.—It was formed in 1809 by a few Friends of Israel, who compassionated their spiritual destitution.

OBJECT.—To make known to the Jew that blessed Gospel, which the Jew first made known to us.

MEANS EMPLOYED.—The combined agencies of a Bible Society, Prayer-Book Society, Missionary Society, Tract Society, and School Society.

INSTRUMENTALITY.—36 Ordained Missionaries, 18 Unordained Missionary Agents, 80 Colporteurs, Scripture Readers, School Masters and Mistresses, &c.; the greater part of them believing Israelites; distributed over thirty-three stations.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.—Since 1820 above 103,569 entire copies of the Old Testament, and 266,553 parts of the same, have been circulated; also, since 1817, which 79,473 copies of the Hebrew Version of the New Testament. Tracts and Treatises in various languages on Jewish controversy have been largely circulated, with which the Jews have been most favourably impressed. The Society has also published the Liturgy in Hebrew, and circulated, since 1837, 12,537 copies.

TOKENS OF SUCCESS.—When the Society was formed, there were not 50 Christian Jews known in the United Kingdom. Now, in the Church of England and Ireland, there are more than 100 ordained ministers of the seed of Abraham; and it is estimated that there are now 2,000 Christian Israelites in London, and probably 1,000 in the provinces.

In the Society's Chapel, Palestine-place, London, 508 adults and 579 children, of the House of Israel, have been baptised up to the end of 1865.

In the Society's Schools at Palestine-place, in London, 840 children have been educated in the Christian religion.

In the Society's Schools at home and abroad, more than 1,500 Children are annually under instruction.

It has recently been stated, upon independent authority, that nearly 20,000 Jews have embraced Christianity since the beginning of the present century.

A marked change has taken place in the feelings of Jews towards Christ and Christianity.

The New Testament is extensively read without fear or hindrance, and hence more enlightened views of Christianity prevail. Multitudes of Jews have learned that true Protestantism is the only form of Christianity in accordance with the New Testament, and that it is neither persecuting nor superstitious.

At the present time the labours of the Society are cramped through insufficient funds. The Income has steadily increased, but not in proportion to the claims upon it. It still continues to fall far short of the necessary expenditure. Meanwhile, many Missions are inadequately provided for, and several promising new openings are unoccupied. It is earnestly hoped that the readers of this paper will endeavour to help forward this most important cause by their efforts, their offerings, and their prayers.

March, 1867.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, JOHN DEACON, Esq., 20, Birchin Lane, E.C., or by the Secretaries, Rev. C. J. GOODHART, M.A., and CAPTAIN H. L. LAYARD, at the Society's House, 16, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, W.C.

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2. **It is neither Sectarian nor Proselyting.** It never says, "*You must come to* my *Church*" or "my *Chapel*." It is generally found that the objects of the Society's regard have either abandoned all religion, or so long neglected it as to be perfectly indifferent. In such a case it is only reasonable that the visitor should *recommend* the ministry which he or she prefers. But no further influence is employed.

3. **Its Agents avoid no Locality.** Cholera, Typhus, Scarlatina, and the many other fearful forms of disease which are found in the damp and gloomy dwellings of the poor, are dared by its self-denying Visitors, of whom nearly 400 are constantly employed.

4. **Its Operations are never suspended.** Many of the poor survive the privations of winter, only to fall under the uncertain weather of spring, or decline and die in the heat of summer. Personal injuries, broken limbs, &c., are most frequent in the busiest season. The number of cases relieved during the six summer months of 1866 is 2,500.

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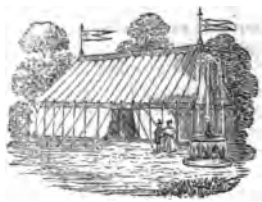

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